

We Advertise Nothing But Great Bargains!

J. M. HIGH & CO.

10,000 yards fine
White India Linens,
Plaid, Corded and
Striped Lawns, in
lengths of 2 to 10
yards, worth 10c to
20c a yard, Tomor-
row 6½c.

THE PEOPLE KNOW THAT WE HAVE EVERY NEW STYLE OF goods known to the designers' fancy or the weavers' art. That every quarter of the globe furnishes its production which make up our great variety. That we buy in quantities, not handfuls, and take advantage of every possible discount. That we carry a stock twice as large as that of any other merchant in the south. That we bought the Ryan Co. stock, and have been giving the masses the benefit of it from day to day. What they read this "ad" today for, is to find out what we will do for them the coming week.

5,000 yards *Fruit of the Loom* yard-wide Bleached Domestic, for tomorrow only, at 5 cents a yard. This is intended solely for the retail trade.

Silks

5,000 yards exquisite figured China Silks, worth \$1, special at 59c a yard. 300 pieces Habutai wash silks, worth 75c, tomorrow 35c.

Big lot fine colored Satins, Brocades, Gros Grains and Novelty Silks, worth from \$1.25 to \$1.75, a bargain tomorrow at 89c.

Black Goods

10 pieces, 54 inch, all wool black Dress Suiting, worth 75c, yours at 39c. 19 pieces, all wool, 40 inch Black Tricotine, novelty and Armure weaves, easily worth 75c, though we only ask 35c.

Dress Goods

110 pieces, all wool, 54 inch French Flannel Suitings, spring weight and colors, regular 75c value, yours at 39c a yard.

500 pieces assorted Novelty Checks, worth \$1, for Monday 49c.

200 pieces fine English Serges, strictly all wool and silk finish, 75c value, only 49c a yard.

Hankiehiefs

500 dozen Ladies' colored bordered and plain white hemstitched Handkerchiefs from the Ryan stock, their price 10c and 12½c, yours tomorrow 2½c each.

190 dozen Gents colored bordered Handkerchiefs, worth 20c, at only 5c each.

Gloves

1,000 pairs Ladies 4 button Glace Kid Gloves, all colors and black, warranted as good as any \$1.50 Glove in the market, special at 95c for tomorrow only.

Laces

10,000 yards fine Mull Cambric and Hamburg Embroideries in lengths of 4½ yards, some in lot worth 10c, some 15c and 20c, we throw them out tomorrow at 3c a yard.

A lot of white Pointe de Venice and Pointe de Ireland Laces from the Ryan stock, were 25c and 35c, we offer at 5c a yard.

Big lot of fine Embroideries from the Ryan stock that were 75c and \$1, will go at 25c a yard.

Exquisite new effects in Black and Beige Laces, Lace Insertions, Etc.

Umbrellas

We bought the samples of Umbrellas of a drummer for one of the best manufacturers in the country. There are 897 in the lot and represent all styles and kinds, and all first-class. The price paid was so that we can sell them to you at just 50c on the dollar.

Perfumeries

Myer's Triple Extracts, 1,000 bottles, 1 oz. size, 15c, 2 oz. size 25c.

Gents' Furnishings

Just 70 dozen more of that celebrated crown brand Unlauded Shirt that the Ryan Company had such a sale on at \$1, and we have supplied almost the entire state at 50c. The sale will hardly last for more than two hours, so don't get left, 50c each.

1,000 dozen Gents' 4-ply Linen Collars, all the leading shapes, 5c each Monday.

59 dozen Boys' Percale Shirt Waists, worth 50c, to go at 25c.

Domestics

We are going to sell Lonsdale Bleaching tomorrow at 5c a yard.

And 21 pieces good Mattress Ticking at 6c a yard.

Hosiery

100 dozen gent's finest quality imported Balbriggan Half Hose, worth 35c a pair on bargain table, 6 pairs for \$1.

250 dozen ladies' full, regular made, fast black Hose, double heels and toes, bargain table, 15c.

125 dozen boys' heavy bicycle Hose, double heels and toes, sizes 7 to 10, bargain table at 14c.

50 dozen infants' imported 1x1 ribbed fast black Hose, worth 25c, bargain table at 12½c.

Wash Goods

10,000 yards best Dress Calicoes for Monday at 2½c a yard.

5,000 yards Outing Flannels in 10 to 20 yard lengths, worth 20c, special tomorrow 5c a yard.

2 cases Shirting Prints, worth 7c, to go at 4c a yard.

8,000 yards Percale, short lengths, worth 12½c, special at 5c a yard.

A lot of fine Printed Lawns, Batists, Pine Apple Tissues, bought from the Ryan stock, worth 12½c to 20c a yard, yours at 5c.

3,000 yards Toile du Nord Ginghams, everybody sells them at 12½c, our price tomorrow 6¾c.

10,000 yards genuine Scotch and French Zephyr Ginghams, newest and latest effects, we offer tomorrow at 23c a yard.

5,000 yards Figured Satines, worth 12½c and 15c, special tomorrow 7½c a yard.

Shoes

1,000 pairs John M. Moore's Mens' Shoes, worth \$4, \$5 and \$5.50, go now at \$2.70 a pair.

1,000 pairs ladies' cloth top Dongola Kid Button Boots, worth \$3.50, we offer tomorrow at \$2.19 a pair.

525 pairs Children's School Shoes, worth \$1.25, go now at 85c.

Linens

200 dozen large size white Hemstitched Huck Towels, usually sold at 20c, now 10c each.

277 dozen Damask and Huck Towels, worth from 20c to 35c, will be sold tomorrow at 15c each.

293 4-4 Chenille fringed Table Covers. \$1.25 value, special at 69c each.

89 white Satin Damask Knotted Fringe Table Setts, large size, truly worth \$8, yours at \$4.48.

37 pieces Cream Table Damask, price of which is 70c, we sell on Monday at 41c a yard.

Notions

1,000 lbs. real Irish Linen Note Paper at 19c a pound.

100 Children's Gold Rings at 25c.

1,000 Gold and Silver Top Hair Pins, worth \$1 by jewelers, our price 25c.

Millinery

We are showing some magnificent new things in early spring novelties in Millinery. Our Parlors are under new management and we have an entire new stock which is fast being received.

Cloaks & Wraps

Magnificent line of Spring Wraps now in. New Capes,

New Jackets, New Shirt Waists, New Suits.

169 Ladies' Serge Suits, nicely braided, new style worth \$10, a big leader tomorrow at \$3.50.

93 Ladies' Cloth Capes, pinstripe edge, strictly all wool, worth \$6, Monday they go at \$2.

60 dozen Ladies' French Satin Shirt Waists, at 98c each, worth \$1.75.

Boys' Clothing

1,000 pairs Boys' Knee Pants, for Monday 25c a pair.

300 pairs Boys' Knee Pants, all wool and worth \$1.25, special at 50c a pair.

200 Boys' double breasted Suits, special at \$1.90 a suit.

Carpets

Best Body Brussels Carpets 90c a yard.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets 55c a yard.

All wool Ingrain Carpets 53c a yard.

1 lot Silk Curtains, were \$15 to \$25, now \$9 a pair.

500 rolls fine China Matting, worth \$9, to go at \$5 a roll.

390 pairs fine Lace Curtains, worth \$2.50 a pair special tomorrow 90c a pair.

We Advertise Nothing But Great Bargains!

AMONG THE HILLS.

Atlanta Breathes the Pure, Fresh
Mountain Air.

FROM THE TOP OF THE BLUE RIDGE

View of the City from the Dome of
the State Capitol.

WHAT HAS PRODUCED HER GROWTH

Atlanta Occupies the Watershed Between
the Ocean and the Gulf—Enterprises
of the City—The Exposition

Among the agencies which have brought
about Atlanta's growth and which have
made her the "Gate City of the South," is
her altitude above the level of the sea.

This has not only supplied her with a
climate, unrivaled in its purity of atmos-
phere, and one which causes the blood to
tingle as it flows under her blue, arching
sky, but a climate which has steadily de-
fied the encroachments of disease. The
entire region is a stranger to all of those
appalling scourges which have decimated
the lower sections of the country.

It is a well known fact, or, at least, a
fact which can be easily established that
no disease has ever assumed the proportions
of an epidemic within the limits of this
city.

Beyond the Malaria's Reach.

Though isolated cases of the yellow
fever and now and then a case of small-
pox have been discovered, none of these
have originated in the city. They have all
been imported; and, in spite of fair op-
portunities for them to spread, they have
produced no contagion and aroused no serious
amount of apprehension.

It may be that vision and sound
judgment, a little visionary, but there are
magical properties about the atmosphere
which encompasses the Piedmont hills; and
when a man locates in Atlanta he falls so
completely in love with their ozone that no
other section of the country can hold a
candle, as it were, to this delightful region.

From every point of view Atlanta is "the
coming city;" she has already traveled a
good distance, but there still are a great
many cities in the country which are still
ahead of her. After the Civil War, New
York and Boston, started in the old colonial
days, and they have the advantage of at
least 200 years. Atlanta has the climate,
however, and, what is more, she holds the
key which unlocks all of that beautiful do-
main of country to the south of her. With
a dozen railroads converging in her depot
and a citizenship as enterprising as ever
made the atmospheric bristles with their
energy, there is nothing in the world which
can prevent Atlanta from working out her
appointed destiny.

From the Top of the Capitol.

The situation of Atlanta is peculiar.
Trailing its peaks across her western
horizon and gathering a purple haze about
them in the distance the Blue Ridge moun-
tains are notable objects in the scenery of
this region.

The city has built up so rapidly within
the last few years that a glimpse of the
surrounding country is no longer afforded
to one as he moves along the street. It is
necessary for him to seek out some artificial
elevation, where his view, unobstructed by
the surrounding hills, will give him the
general effect of the entire situation.

A favorite point of observation for those
who wish to take a bird's-eye view of the
city is the dome of the state capitol.

The altitude of this elevation is about 250
feet. Overtopping all the other buildings in
that neighborhood it looks into the rear
yards and commands a view of all the hid-
den and unexposed places of the city.

Every Industry Represented.

Nearly every industry is represented in
Atlanta's mercantile activity.

No city in the South can surpass her in
the enterprise of manufacturing, and every
month adds new variety and strength to her
progressive march in this direction.

Already in the list of articles which are
manufactured in this city Atlanta is able
to satisfy a large percentage of the wants
which have heretofore been filled in the
markets of the north and west. In this
respect she has long since counted recognition
and is now regarded as the Lowell of
the South.

Among the articles which are manufac-
tured in and around the city are carriages and
wagons, mattresses and spring beds, furniture,
tinware, trunks, glass, showcases, terra cotta,
bags, paper, cloth, wire, marble, lumber, paint
and a host of articles too numerous to be
mentioned.

There are three large cotton factories in
the city, which represent a capital of \$1,
000,000.

The foundries, machine works and similar
plants for the manufacture of engines and
agricultural implements represent an outlay
of \$2,500,000.

In the lumber business of the city \$1,250,-
000 is invested, while the manufacture of
chemicals and fertilizing products calls for
a like amount of capital.

The total number of hands employed in
the manufacturing enterprises of the city,
according to the latest approximation, is
18,000, or nearly one-sixth of the city's
entire population.

Public School System.

Atlanta's public school system, in addition
to the schools which furnish private
instruction, is unsurpassed by that of any
city in the country.

According to the last reports filed with
the bureau of education at Washington
city Atlanta was rated, from an educational
point of view, as the second in the United
States.

In addition to the grammar schools, which
are to be found over the city in such a way
as to be within the easy approach of all
the homes which belong to their appropriate
territory, the system of instruction is comple-
mented with two high schools and one night
school. Major Slalon, as the superintendent
of the public schools of the city, is a man of
ripe scholarship and of fine administrative
talent. For nearly seventeen years he has
occupied his high and responsible position
and his superb ability finds recognition
in the fact that he is a leading officer
in all the educational bodies of the country.

With her return of banks, which now
present a huge capital; her building and loan
associations; her insurance companies; her
street railway system, and her splendid
mercantile establishments, the future of
Atlanta, allied with her superior climate
and her natural advantages, is well as-
sured.

Our Great Exposition.

The enthusiasm which is felt by every-
body in the South over the great exposition
which will be held in this city next year
has impacted a new life and energy upon
all the business enterprises of the city.

The magnitude of the movement and the
brilliance of the conception has already im-
pressed the great centers of the world, and
efforts of Atlanta in this direction have
focalized an interest which is world-wide
and international.

In like manner they check the warmer
breezes which start from the orange groves
of the southeast and give them a rest from
which sends them pulsing back over the
region through which they have just traveled.
The mountains, therefore, are most
important agents in bringing about a genial
climate; just as the Alps keep back the
hurricanes of northern Europe and render
them temperate, with the sea breezes
of the Mediterranean, all of the peninsulas
of southern Italy.

The average temperature of Atlanta for
the winter season, as based upon the ob-
servations of the last ten or fifteen years,
is 45.7 degrees; for spring, 60.4; for summer,
71; for autumn, 63.

In speaking of Atlanta a few days ago
a well known civil engineer observed that
her situation was the most delightful of
any city in the South. It was this same
environment which led the great South-
Carolinian, Hon. John C. Calhoun, before
there was any sign of a town in this
locality, to observe that it was destined to
become the seat of the greatest commercial
activity of this section.

Her Comparative Height.

Figures are always interesting. In this
connection the altitude of several other
places in the state will be of interest.

To begin with, Atlanta's height above the
level of the sea is 1,000 feet. That of eleven

other towns in the state and neighboring
territory, is given below for the purpose
of observation and comparison:

Dalton, in Whitfield county, Georgia—73

Tennessee line—714

Griffin, below Atlanta—632

Chattanooga, Tenn.—632

Waco, Fort Smith, the Chattahoochee—620

Augusta, on the Savannah—447

Macon, on the Ocmulgee—414

Nashville, Tenn.—395

Memphis, Tenn.—322

Savannah—15

It will be observed from the foregoing
table that Atlanta occupies the highest
elevation, suitable for a town, in this section
of the country.

There are several points of higher altitude
just north of her, but they happen to be
located on the Blue Ridge mountains, and
none of them are sites for the location of a
city.

The healthfulness of Atlanta's climate is
not only indicated by the vigor, energy and
public spirit of the place, but especially by
the records of mortality, which show a
comparatively small number of deaths
when referred to the aggregate of population.

How Atlanta Has Grown.

In view of the fact that Atlanta is hardly
more than six years old, it is difficult to realize
that she has a population of 100,000 souls and,
besides being the capital of Georgia, is the
"Gate City of the South."

It is even more astonishing when the
march of General Sherman to the sea and
the devastation of the city by his army is
taken into view. Since even then she
utterly destroyed, she has done the rehabilitation
of the city and the splendid miracle
which enterprise had brought about upon
her hills has been accomplished during the
last brief quarter of a century.

Figures will again be interesting to show
the rapid manner in which Atlanta has
progressed.

The population of the city in 1855 was
6,026; in 1865, 10,000; in 1870, 21,783; in 1875,
30,897; in 1880, 57,000; in 1885, 49,517; in 1890,
52,012; in 1893, 60,546; in 1897, 69,902; in 1899,
88,300; in 1901, 92,400; in 1903, 104,000.

These figures tell a wonderful story, while
at the same time they frame a splendid
prophecy for the next half century.

Five years ago, when Atlanta was a
mere village, struggling in the woods of
north Georgia and with a population com-
posed of hard working men, the towns of
Decatur and Marietta were the principal
centers of commercial activity, and were
also well resort seats of learning.

Decatur, however, stood in her own light.

When the Georgia railroad was constructed
she refused to allow it to pass through her
limits. She thought it would injure the
quietude and repose which brooded over
her lawns, and since the locomotive at that
time was only an experiment, she doubted
the success which was expected to be the
outcome.

What ever logic might have been her
conclusion is a matter of history. The bed
of the road was constructed beyond her
limits and as the engine came puffing to-
wards Atlanta she went out to meet it with
open-handed hospitality.

Decatur is today only a small town, while
Atlanta is confessedly the most enterprising
city of the south.

Our Semi-Centennial.

The semi-centennial of Atlanta, dating
from the time when her charter was incor-
porated, will be celebrated in Peachtree, Georgia,
on the 23d day of last December.

It was the intention of the Pioneer So-
ciety, of which ex-Mayor J. E. Williams is
the president, to hold a demonstration at
that time in honor of the city's anniversary.

On account of the financial situation, how-
ever, the failures which had occurred all
over the country and the general stringency
of the money market, it was thought proper
to postpone it until a more auspicious
date.

Next May has been agreed upon as the
time for holding the celebration. At that
time, in splendid pageant and attractive
portraiture, the growth and progress of
the city will be represented. The world
will be invited to participate with us on
that occasion, and the day will be embalmed
in memory as a mile stone in the city's
forward march to prosperity.

For decades the names of the different
streets as they wind themselves through
the hills and vanish in the forest gloom which
borders the city on every hand, is a most
amusing occupation, and to spy out fa-
miliar buildings which have dwindled in
their apparent size until their owner's eye
can scarcely recognize them as his prop-
erty, is equally an amusing and novel
diversion.

The cyclorama, which is thus unfolded,
is one of infinite variety. It not only com-
pounds the area of the city, including the
surrounding country, but also the landscape
of the city itself, which is a picture of
beauty.

The foundries, machine works and similar
plants for the manufacture of engines and
agricultural implements represent an outlay
of \$2,500,000.

In the lumber business of the city \$1,250,-
000 is invested, while the manufacture of
chemicals and fertilizing products calls for
a like amount of capital.

The total number of hands employed in
the manufacturing enterprises of the city,
according to the latest approximation, is
18,000, or nearly one-sixth of the city's
entire population.

Among the articles which are manufac-
tured in and around the city are carriages and
wagons, mattresses and spring beds, furniture,
tinware, trunks, glass, showcases, terra cotta,
bags, paper, cloth, wire, marble, lumber, paint
and a host of articles too numerous to be
mentioned.

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the city, which represent a capital of \$1,
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tured in and around the city are carriages and

other determined, which is now the only
difficulty in the way, they will push the
matter speedily towards a consummation.

It will be a miracle in the way of an ex-
position, and as such it will be the southern
people's splendid peroration to the nine-
teenth century.

And then the Grand Army of the Repub-
lic! With all of these influences at work
upon the people, and the spirit of the times
and if she fails to realize the "great ex-
pectations" to which she measured by all
the signs of the day, then surely there is
no virtue in prophecy and the dream of
her enterprise is only a mad delusion.

L. L. KNIGHT.

A CAT INVENTION.



MR. HURT IS HOME.

He and Mr. W. C. Sanders Have Returned from Boston.

CONSOLIDATED'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

The Work Was Most Satisfactorily Arranged, and the Two Gentlemen Come Home Highly Pleased.

Mr. Joel Hurt, president of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company, reached Atlanta yesterday afternoon beaming over with happiness and burdened with radiant smiles.

Along with him came Captain W. C. Sanders, who accompanied him to Boston to arrange the financial matters of the Consolidated company.

It was direct from the offices of the Consolidated company that Mr. Hurt went, and on the way he was stopped more than once by prominent Atlantans who wanted to congratulate him on the good work he had done, not only for the company, but for the city of Atlanta, in arranging so completely the affairs of one of the greatest enterprises the city has. At the office of the company Mr. Hurt was given almost an ovation by the employees of the company, and during the evening was visited by quite a number of citizens. When asked about his trip and the work Mr. Hurt said:

"Captain W. C. Sanders and I have just returned to the city from Boston, for which point we left Atlanta on the 13th of February for the purpose of finishing up the work of the reorganization of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company. During our trip we met many of the parties interested in the company as bondholders and stockholders and were well received by all of them."

"Every arrangement was satisfactory to the Boston capitalist."

"Thoroughly. It seemed to be the general impression that the reorganization, if effected, would be to the interest of all parties concerned, and the only question was whether or not the company would be able to put the scheme through in time to avoid litigation. Under the terms of the agreement we had until the 2d of March. On last Saturday, the 24th of February, as was first predicted, the Constitution received a number of bonds which were deposited with the trust companies with considerable margin more than the number needed, and we wired the fact to Atlanta late in the afternoon. The telegram was received by the company at 2:30 o'clock, between which time and 5 o'clock the bill of exchange, consisting of about \$500,000, was paid, and a report from an expert examiner was mailed on the 5:30 o'clock train. Some of these bills were paid in Boston by Captain Sanders and myself, but the bulk of the work was done here."

"That was quick work."

"Indeed it was, and this prompt action on the part of the company was received with great favor by the northern bondholders, and has done much to strengthen the confidence in Atlanta and Atlanta enterprises."

"Then the Consolidated is in good shape?"

"You may now that the company is entirely relieved of its floating indebtedness, except a portion of the January interest on the few bonds that have not come into the agreement. The interest on all the outstanding bonds has been deposited with the trust companies at the rate provided for in the agreement. It is hoped that all of the bondholders who have not come in will yet do so, thus enabling the company to issue a new unstamp bond."

"The Atlanta bondholders are pleased, of course."

"The readjustment of the affairs of this company so as to avoid litigation and save the property to the present stockholders, who are chiefly Atlanta's citizens, means more to Atlanta than one would first imagine. While nearly all of the steam roads in the south have been involved in litigation, and this without exception, the street railways in southern cities during the past six months have failed to earn their fixed charges, and many of them have been involved in expensive litigation. It remains to Atlanta alone to put through a scheme or reorganization to help the payment of \$4,000,000 by her northern citizens, which has avoided expensive litigation, and has placed the railway company on a sound financial basis. This fact will be appreciated by investors generally, and reflecting credit on Atlanta will be worth more to the investors in this city. In the pursuit of this scheme the company is indebted, first, to liberal minded financiers who own a large majority of the company's bonds, and to the shareholders who have so promptly responded in the payment of the money needed. Chiefly among these are the bondholders, without whose aid and advice the scheme has not been successful, are Messrs. S. M. Inman, R. J. Lowry, Henry Jackson, Ernest Woodruff and W. C. Sanders who, as an executive committee, have kept the matter close in hand since last November."

"What is the present position of the bondholders in that it places beyond the horizon better security than has ever existed, and at the same time is worth probably several hundred thousand dollars to the shareholders. It has been frequently stated that the plan, if successful, would be worth many times as much to Atlanta as it would be worth to the railway company."

"The company will have no more trouble?"

"There is no question of the company's ability to earn the interest on the bonds at the reduced rate, but to provide against any possible loss on this investment has been placed at 3 per cent for a time, and thereafter at 5 per cent for the life of the bond, and it is confidently hoped that the company will pay all of its fixed charges, and will within a few years be able to earn regular dividends on the stock."

"There is one thing," remarked Mr. Hurt, "which has been a great burden to the company and which ought to be availed in a large measure hereafter; that is the heavy taxes for paving that have been laid on the company in succession in the last two years. The streets of Atlanta are pretty well paved now, but it is to be hoped that the people and the railway companies will have some relief from the taxes until business revives and the time arrives when it is just to a more rapid paving of the streets again. It is better to go along in a company's way than to pile up a debt upon our citizens, which might result ultimately in disaster."

"If the Consolidated company had been through the litigation and sold out by a receiver after years of litigation, and a receiver after years of administration, and an indifferent service operated during that time, it may be fairly stated that the loss to Atlanta thereby resulting would have exceeded the entire expenditures through the city government for the paving of our streets paid for them all sources in several years. Now that this disaster has been averted it is to be hoped that our city fathers will take warning and be guided by our recent experiences."

POSTPONED THE CASE.

The Main Witness for the Prosecution Was a Smallpox Guard.

When the case of the state against Garner for cheating and swindling was called yesterday morning in Justice Orr's court, there was every reason to suppose that it would be carried to an immediate conclusion.

When the main witness for the prosecution appeared it developed that he had been a guard at a house where smallpox was supposed to have existed. The guard for the prosecution did not care to get close enough to question the man and readily agreed to continue the case until some time in the future. The judge told the witness he might return to court and suggested that the sooner he did so, the better it would suit his honor's pleasure.

Salvation Oil, the people's balsam, is guaranteed the best. It will cure you.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

BRICKS AND BULLETS

LOOKING AROUND.

One Man Is Smashed in the Face and the Other Shot.

TWO FARMERS FIGHT AT TOCCOA

Bailey, the Younger Man, Has Gravely Wronged the Family of Naves. The Former Is in Jail.

Toccoa, Ga., March 5.—(Special)—A very serious difficulty occurred here this afternoon, which may result in the death of Mr. R. A. Naves, a former resident of Toccoa, but who now lives in the country, about four miles from here.

The readers of The Constitution will doubtless remember the arrest of a young man named Albert Bailey, about four months ago in Alabama, by Mr. Naves, charged with ruining Mr. Naves' daughter. Bailey was taken to Atlanta and kept there a day, and then brought to Toccoa, where he was given a \$1,500 bond to appear at the next term of Hall County superior court. Both Naves and Bailey live in a country near Toccoa. Today they were both in town. Mr. Naves has been feeling very angry at Bailey since the unfortunate occurrence of last fall. About 2 o'clock this afternoon he saw Bailey standing near Simmons, Brown & Co.'s store, and began talking to him. He asked Bailey if he, Bailey, still intended to prosecute a certain case. Bailey replied that he certainly did, whereupon Naves struck him in the face with his fist. Marshal McClure caught Naves and carried him down the street. He left Naves about fifteen feet from the scene of the difficulty and started back to Bailey. Mr. Naves then picked up a brick and rushed back to Bailey, throwing two or three times at him. One of the bricks struck Bailey in the face.

Bailey drew a pistol, rushed around Mr. Naves and fired four times in rapid succession.

The first shot struck Naves in the abdomen.

The last struck his jaw, breaking the bone and knocking out two teeth. Naves, however, advancing with bricks at the moment, stopped.

Dr. Davis, who is treating Mr. Naves, says that the wound may prove fatal.

Bailey was committed to jail, bail being refused pending the result of Mr. Naves' wound.

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.

The Emmet Club Will Meet Today and Arrange for St. Patrick's Day.

St. Patrick's Day will be more enthusiastically and appropriately observed in Atlanta this year than it has been for many years.

The Emmet Club, the Hibernians and the Hibernian Rifles will all take an active part in the observation of the day and the coming Saturday the three organizations is a guarantee that the day will be a royal treat to all Irishmen who love and admire the paternal saint.

The Emmet Club, which is one of the strongest of Atlanta's Irish organizations, has taken the matter in hand and will meet this afternoon and lay out plans for the day. The Hibernians will be on hand to assist the Hibernian Rifles will all be present.

The first shot struck Naves in the abdomen.

The last struck his jaw, breaking the bone and knocking out two teeth. Naves, however, advancing with bricks at the moment, stopped.

Dr. Davis, who is treating Mr. Naves, says that the wound may prove fatal.

Bailey was committed to jail, bail being refused pending the result of Mr. Naves' wound.

HIS SISTER'S FRIEND.

BY OSCAR C. TURNER.

"Well, Sydnie, here are two for you. I got one from the governor inclosing his paternal blessings in the form of 'pay to the bearer' etc. He says Imogene is going to give a dance on next Friday, and as we leave Athens for the holidays on that day, we will be happy to have you and your mother come to Atlanta and lend our presence. But go on and read your letters. I see one is from Miss Florence and her plans will, no doubt, care for you."

"Well, Sydnie, I will tell you. But I fear that when you know my story your love for me will turn to hate, or at least sympathy, and that would be to me the hardest blow that could fall. As you know I am the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Weldon and take their name. My own name, or rather the name I went by when I was a baby, was Edythe Thornton, my dear, true mother's sir name being Thornton. I never knew my father. I only know that he was one of the basest of men, who, after deceiving my mother into loving and marrying him, left her—she, thinking him all that was true, and her marriage valid, but it proved to be a mock marriage, he already having a wife in the further south. My true mother loved him so devotedly that she would never tell me who he was, and destined every trace of his infamy save myself."

"Well, Sydnie, I will introduce my letters. I will introduce my characters."

Sydnie and Robert Lee are a life-long friend. They are congenates, both of them of Georgia, where in one of the rooms of the "youth," the college dormitory, the conversation above is taking place.

These two boys are as close friends as two could be; their pleasures are one, while their troubles are perhaps too slight to be of consequence.

"Well, what does Mr. Florence have to say?" You have read that letter at least twice already, and you don't often honor her letters so much. What's the news?"

"Oh, nothing much. She is to have a little Kentucky beauty come home with her, and—"

"Oh, what now? Do you know?"

"Well, what do you know?"

"Well, what's the news?"

"Well, Sydnie, this cannot be."

"Nevertheless, father, I love her madly, truly and sincerely, and I know she loves me. She is a good, true, womanly woman, and I know you all love her and can't object."

"No, father, Annie Spenser is as good and true friends, but loves never."

"Oh, Hugh! It's foolishness. I never—"

"Well, what do you know?"

"Well, what's the news?"



TYPES OF SOUTHERN BEAUTY.



MISS MANNIE MOORE, of Alabama.

A Modern Saint Solifer.

(To Maude Andrews.)

Lepidus tells the story, and the glamour of it grows.

As I read it in a little book rewrite in English prose.—

Of Saint Solifer, a sacred man who lived among the lowly,

And glorified their grievous lives by writing counsels holy.

And what a miracle he worked—this wise, unlearned teacher!

Who gathered to his loving heart God's poorest, saddest creature:

His inner life, translated thus—for so the legend runs—

Gave out a shining glory like the glory of the suns;

And every blessed message that he ever did infinite.

Shown with the resplendence of a clear, supernal light.

His golden words lit all the lives that grew within his sphere,

And in this godly man I find a perfect likeness here.

To all your deeds, in what you speak, and what you nobly write:

Each word mired in your crystal heart shines with celestial light.

The sacred scripts of solace of this gracious scriber of old,

Seemed touched with an unearthly fire and flamed in lines of gold,

Like splendid sunbright missals each brave and tender thought.

Transmuted by his alchemy, regeneration wrought:

So every word you speak, my saint, and every one you write,

Is freighted with love's treasure, glows with its steadfast light.

Me! R. Cipiquit, in Times-Democrat.

St. Solifer, an early scriber, whose writings, in whatever fluid penned, changed at once to letters of gold.

Notwithstanding the fact of Lent last week was a great one. It was a severe test of character to resist the attractions at the Grand, a severe test of the virtue of the church of people succumbed to Saint Solifer, feeling that they might at least be forgiven this one indulgence. Who, indeed, is not better for having seen Saint Solifer?

He is so clean and so healthy. He stirs up the infinite depths of the soul without arousing any undue sense of emotion. His is an art for the high and the lowly; for it is nature, passionate always, arising often to great heights of emotion; but never stirring the field waters that lie latent in every human breast.

I wish I could say the same of the play which came just before his romantic drama. In the play, I had heard a great deal of this "Crust of Society," therefore expected great things. I found them, too, in the splendid acting of those sinister and cynical characters who make up the play.

The play is infinitely clever. The lines are witty, the plot is the intricate development of an evil woman's ambitions. Sometimes this development is amusing, sometimes revolting and always, while seeing and listening to this story of wanton luxury, intrigue and falsehood, one experiences that sick kickback taste in the conscience.

Eliza Page, the American girl in the leading role of Mrs. Eastlake Chappell. There was no fault to find with her beauty or her acting in the part of the heartless, selfish adventuress. She looked the character to the letter; she wore lovely gowns and was altogether fascinating in a bad, baleful way. We all know the characters and how well they were played, at least how well all of them were, except that one the lover's part, which was produced in a jiggery, gyrating fashion by a bevy actor with bad legs and a fat back. Why, by the way, I wonder do they allow such a monstrous refutation of dramatic art in this eminent company? But to return to my main point of view, and before giving a thought or so to the play from the people's standard, let me add a few words for that very clever, delightful actress Arthur Lewis, who played the interesting American role of the refined and clever worldling. He was delightful always, fascinating frequently, and wonderfully graceful and strong. I liked him and as I said before, I liked the others and I liked the play as a philosopher and woman of the world likes a true picture and witty speech. I liked him and that of others of the same philosophical temperaments are not the criterions by which to determine whether a play is worthy to be put before an audience. I say it advisedly, that this play, though not a clear play. There is no moral taught in it. There is indeed nothing to redeem it from absolute viciousness. It is not vulgar in the broadest sense, but it is insidiously bad from beginning to end.

It may be all right in Paris, but this is not France, and this play is a new and naughty morsel for American minds. The play is simply a presentation of the social life of a class of immoral women with whom no decent woman would associate.

What then, may I ask, should decent women be given so realistic an intimacy with this life before the footlights? If there was anything to redeem the boldness of this realism it would be different, but there is absolutely nothing.

Now, ignorant people will tell you that "Camille" is an immoral play because its heroine is an immoral woman surrounded by the people which make up the woman's social life. But this is not so. The whole trend of the story shows the suffering of a sinful life awakened by that wretched living woman's soul.

"Camille" is not bad because it has that very moral lesson while "The Crust of Society" lack. In this modern product of the Parisian mind, we have several utterly bad

women, the central figure a creature gullish, selfish, false to the core of her sullied heart. That such women do exist I know, but why make such a one the center of a soul to innocent girls and to that unique class of shoddy women who will find in her example an estimable one to emulate and follow. "But it is art," says your modern writer and philosopher. Yes, it is art, but alas! What a low condition of art is this! What an ugly, unlovely revelation of art to set before innocence, or weakness! In Mrs. Eastlake Chappell, the woman inclined to licentiousness finds a fair encourager, through whom she learns that the wages of sin are not death or diamonds, that the heart satisfied by gold, reason, and the heart satisfied by gold, are not a pertinent one, but there are some other women, concerning whom it is not so clear. What an ugly, unlovely revelation of art to set before innocence, or weakness!

In Mrs. Eastlake Chappell, the woman inclined to licentiousness finds a

a deep and holy meaning. She is a woman of the world, who will find in her example an estimable one to emulate and follow.

I think the woman is not a good one to paint before the eyes of the public. She is as dangerous, as baleful on the stage as in real life, and to the pure minds which she cannot tarnish, she comes as a revelation as shocking as a vulgar picture or a lewd song from the lips of a drunken rascal.

A Little Lenten Sermon.

The question, "Can a society woman pray?" which was discussed in these columns some time ago was a good one, but not a pertinent one, but there are some other women, concerning whom it is not so clear. What an ugly, unlovely revelation of art to set before innocence, or weakness!

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MAUDIE ANDREWS.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF SOCIETY.

The matinee lecture on "Personal Beauty," to be given by Madame Yale at the Grand Tuesday afternoon will be one of the most interesting entertainments of the season. All the society women are deeply interested in what Madame Yale will have to say to them upon all the important subjects, for they know what she knows about them and other experiments of the new school of body care and culture living. Madame Yale is a beautiful woman, and she knows how to make other women beautiful. She is no believer in deleterious cosmetics, but in a follower of simple and harmless ways of improving and beautifying the human face and form. She will lecture in costume and give practical illustrations of what she has to express.

Ladies will please notice the show window of Mrs. Chute and her son at the Aragon for a few days. Mrs. Chute made many warm friends in Atlanta during her residence here and they are all glad to welcome her back among them.

Mrs. W. H. Toombs, of Washington, Ga., is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. J. K. Oh, 277 Spring street.

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Ladies will please notice the

THE SEASON'S FASHIONS

is shown at the Big New Stores of Douglas, Thomas & Davison.

is an ideal shopping place

A Metropolitan Place in Every Sense
Up to Date Appliances—Dainty Fabrics,
Exclusive Styles—Everything
That a Woman Could Ask for in a
Modern Shopping Place.

Such a marvelous mixture of materials, such harmonious hues and delicate designs were never spread before the eyes of any woman as those seen in the soft range of fabrics on the counters of a certain great fashionable shop that I saw the day I was there the dress department was filled with the latest fashions of the season, and the accessories, hats, gloves, and shoes, and lace, and all the trimmings for spring and summer. Indeed, these are fabrics this season, and the obliging modiste of the establishment was at my right hand to describe the goods, many of whose patterns she had chosen on her recent visit to Gotham. The woolen fabrics must be considered, for a light woolen gown is the first garment in early spring. Spring-like, indeed, are these fabrics this season—delicate, cool and refined in design.

BONBON Beauties

Such charming cloths for spring and summer frocks. They come in all sorts of intricate chintz figures on light grounds. They are a mohair material and have the virtue of not running when washed, and they are marvelously durable. Another modiste fabric is the light mohair, in tiny checks in all the fashionable shades. One of pale tan and lizard green was just being purchased by a pretty girl of the smart set for her spring walking costume. This was to be trimmed with a darker brown moire and a touch of green velvet.

TABERNACLE TALK.

Man or Miser?

There lived it matters not the place or time. Since they of whom I sing fit every climate—Two men of wealth who prospered in their day.

One prayed this prayer: That wealth might come his way,

And bless his toll that envy might behold

How much he had amassed of this world's gold.

The other prayed for riches to this end:

That he might prove his fellow's better friend.

That all his ways with heaven's might accord

And plenty crown him as he pleased, the Lord.

Each prayer was granted. One at length began

To build his mansion to a lordly plan; And so men, gazing, marveled as they passed.

How much of gold its owner had amassed. His wish was answered to the want expressed.

But not the want unuttered in the breast; The miser failed true happiness to find. Because he failed to give it to his kind. He gave no alms, no sympathizing tear, And died unshrouded by a comrade near. Thus unto whose heart to poverty is cold From want, himself, lacks nothing but his gold!

The other met the pauper at his door And drew his purse to share it with the poor.

Strange paradox! The more his pity gave The more he seemed, in recompense, to save.

His fortune slowly grew from year to year Although he gave it freely with a tear. His pile the equal of his neighbor's proved And this the better still. He died beloved, In tender grief the tears of sorrow ran. As friendship mourned the passing of a man!

The moral of this simple tale is plain: That man should seek for more than selfish gain;

That while cold Mammon weaves a magic spell

It blesses only him who spends it well;

That he whose purse is not to love moved

May be a lord, but never can be loved!

—L. L. KNIGHT.

Dr. Talmage will stay in Brooklyn. This is settled by the fact that his church of the Tabernacle, which recently met in Atlanta, will be destroyed by fire.

He has agreed to remain in Brooklyn, and

has been invited to do so by the Tabernacle.

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NAPOLEON.

Four Great Epochs in the "Little Corporal's" Career.

AS A SOLDIER AND A LOVER.

New Lights Thrown Upon the Life and Character of the Emperor of the French.

From The New York Mail and Express.

This is the period of Napoleonic renascence in literature and the drama. What man of us that Coriolanus, who was what he thought when he felt and what he wrote have been made the subjects of countless treatises, innumerable conjectures and the deepest research. There have recently been published some facts which throw new light on this great conqueror who crowned his power and set them on high in the history of Europe, and made himself a miserable exile on a desolate island in the south Atlantic.

From varied sources The Mail and Express today reprints some extracts which exhibit Napoleon at the most interesting stages of his meteoric life. He is shown as a young and unknown soldier, when on the threshold of his career, and again in Paris, when the door of fame was closing behind him. His burning passion for Josephine is told in Your letters—epistles in which love and jealousy, rage and vanity are strangely intermingled. His life on board the British ship which bore him into captivity, his self-sacrifice, his existence in his prison home, give the reader the human side of the most wonderful character that ever dazzled the world.

AT TOULON.

In the early days of September, 1793, France was attacked on every side, and a third of her provinces had rebelled against the government established at Paris, which enforced its supremacy by a regime carried on under a reign of terror. So writes German Bapst in Harper's Monthly.

Among the provinces in open insurrection were those of the Vendee, the corps inviolato, the Lyonnais, another, after subduing Marseilles, marched against Toulon.

Therefore Adjutant Cervoni was dispatched to Marseilles to ascertain if he could not find in that town some artillery officer of distinction to whom might be intrusted the chief command of the siege batteries before Toulon. Cervoni, who was then occupying three of the streets of the town, met with a captain of artillery, who was, like himself, parambulating the same thoroughfares.

This captain was a Corsican and a compatriot; his name was Napoleon Bonaparte. He was a short, well-proportioned man, with extremely thin dark hair, who, when long coiffed, had a coquettish air, with velveteen stockings, his hose were broad, and buttoned on each side of the leg from waist to ankle, a kind of garment then called a charivari or a circulotte; he had on small boots with yellow leather tops, and was covered all over with the dust of the road along which he had been walking; for he had just come from a long march, when he had secured a convoy of ammunition, and was on his way to Nice. Cervoni thought that Bonaparte would be just the man so much wanted by the members of the national convention delegated to watch over the movements of the army before Toulon. Bonaparte appeared very young; he was only twenty-four years of age, but he was a man of the world before the republican army was on the point of beating a retreat in front of Avignon, when he, with two field pieces and eighty men, bombarded the town in the rear so effectively that the inhabitants and federal troops were overcome with fright, and, convinced that they had been betrayed, abandoned the place to the republicans, who entered Avignon, thanks to the boldness and foresight of Captain Bonaparte.

Cervoni invited the captain to enter a cafe; Bonaparte accepted, and the two men had a chat over a bowl of punch. The young captain doffed his hat, so that his features were lighted up by the blue flame of the liquor; his complexion was sallow and his head large, measured as it did twenty-four inches round. If the size of the skull was large the space between the two cheekbones was enormous. The hair grew low on the forehead; the well-arched brows disclosed large eyes, sharp as steel, cold, clear and piercing; the aquiline nose was of the most delicate shape, the lower lip strong and receding, while the chin and the jaws were as well developed as the skull.

IN RUSSIA.

Lord Wolseley has some original ideas regarding one of the causes of Napoleon's downfall. He attributes the disaster which closed his last four years of his career prior to his return to St. Helena to the periodic attacks of a mysterious malady which afflicted the general.

It is said that up to the year 1812 Napoleon had carried out no war in Europe under his own personal direction which had not been, in the long run, brilliantly successful. From that year onward he entered upon none which did not end disastrously. The Invasion of Russia, in 1812, was about the most stupendous undertaking upon which any man had ever embarked. But many are apt to treat it as if its most serious difficulties lay in the nature of the country to be overrun, in its very severe winters, and in its great distance from the French frontier. Napoleon did not really wish to fight his old friend and ally Alexander. The war was forced upon him as part of the "continental system" by which English maritime tyranny was to be destroyed.

This permitted English goods to pour into Europe through his ports, therefore all western Europe could call upon to teach his autocratic master the lesson of the continental policy. The "grand army" was therefore made up of unwilling conscripts from all the countries that feared the French emperor, and from French soldiers and officers who were weary of war.

All these difficulties were surmounted with his old-time skill at diplomacy and the complete and mighty engine of war ever put together was sent to the frontier of Russia, with a sounding expedition. The Russian forces were separated by false reports of Napoleon's coming and the way to Smolensk was clear. Mischief between the two divisions of the Russian army left Poland ready to help the invader. Yet the expedition failed. The Russians fell back and continued to retreat. With all these advantages Napoleon rested at Wilna for three weeks in midsummer, a loss of time it is impossible to explain away when it is remembered how late in the year it was when he opened the campaign. Many specious excuses for it have been urged, but it was a fatal mistake.

During his stay at Wilna he evinced an undoubted desire for peace, and seems to have realized the danger, if not the unwillingness of forcing the despotic Alexander into the ranks of his active and declared enemies. A man of power over himself to decide such great questions as that of war or peace already began to show itself, and there was an unwanted hesitation in the policy he followed. He dallied with the Polish question, also refusing to constitute it as a kingdom on republican principles, and thus lost valuable allies.

After he left Wilna his disasters began. The Russians had been skillfully day by day, and burned, destroyed or carried away all supplies with them. This caused "moral inactivity" that lost the invader thousands of men and horses and countless pieces of heavy artillery. Heavy rains fell and snow began to quarrel. Another delay gave the Russian forces time to effect a junction and make a stand before Smolensk, when, after some skirmishing, they managed to retreat toward Moscow, destroying supplies as they went. At Borkino they were forced to stand and fight, but on the very point of victory helped fall to the reach of Marshal Ney. The cause of this, General Wolseley suggests, was one of those mysterious attacks which so frequently followed great mental and physical exhaustion. At the end of it the Russians

still retreated, but the grand army had been crippled.

Now comes the burning of Moscow and the unaccountable lingering in that devastated, pillaged city until winter was upon the grand army—a Russian winter, the scene. From the action in the beginning would have enabled Napoleon to burn Moscow and bring Alexander to terms by September, when there would have been ample time to go into winter quarters.

AS A LOVER.

The recently published letters of Napoleon to Josephine the lover in the conqueror comes to the surface. It is a new phase of character of the conqueror. His epithets to his wife are as passionate as those of Mirabeau and Rousseau. They burn with intensity. Three letters only are quoted. They exhibit three different views of the emperor's passion:

"Tortora, June 15, 1796.—My life is a perpetual nightmare—a dreadful presentment prevents my breathing. I can eat nothing; see nothing; think nothing; more than my life, more than happiness, more than repose; I am almost without hope. I have sent a messenger to thee. He will only remain four hours in Paris and will then bring me my answer."

"Write me ten pages; that alone will console me. The time till then lovest me. I have worried thee and cannot see thee. This idea confounds me. I have done thee so much wrong and know not how to expiate my faults. I have accused thee of remaining in Paris, while thou wert sick there. Pardon me, my good friend, the love which thou hast inspired in me, I can never find it again; one is never cured of love sickness; my presentations are so harmful that I must see thee, to press to my heart for two hours and die together. Who is it that cares for thee? I imagine thou will answer. Tortense. I love thee a thousand times more than I have done; thou art a little child; thou art console; this a little child. As to myself, there is no consolation, no repose, no hope, up to the time I shall receive, by the messenger I have sent to thee, a long letter, in which thou must explain what is thy malady, and to what a point it is considered serious. If it is dangerous I warn thee I shall depart for Paris immediately. I have a physician here, who has my charmer resisted my will, and today I am struck in that which touches me only without appetite, without sleep, without interest in friendship, glory or country; there is naught but thee; the rest of the world has no existence for me; no more than if it were destroyed. I hold in honor what I have, but I have no more; I have seven or eight on August 15th, last. My health is perfectly good, although he takes but very moderate exercise. Indeed, it was a subject of surprise during the passage out, as it is now, that from the life of inactivity he led and the quantity and description of food he ate (and does eat) his health should concur so good as never to appear to suffer the least inconvenience or his vigor to be the least impaired.

His Dress and Manners.

"During the passage he constantly wore cockaded hats, with a small tricolored cockade; a green uniform coat trimmed with red, a pair of large gold epaulettes, the facing of the coat was away from the neck and tapering to a point behind; the collar buttoned close round the throat, so as not to allow even the peck handkerchief to be seen. On the left breast he wore a large silver star of the order of the Legion of Honor, and from the buttonhole the order of the Iron Crown and a Dutch order: under the coat a broad red ribbon similar to the order of the Bath, white kerseys, stockings, silk stockings, short stockings, without garter, without beauty, without mind; that thou, entitly such as I see thee, such as thou art, can alone please me and absorb all the faculties of my soul; that thou hast touched that soul throughout its extent; that my heart has no hidden corner that thou hast not seen; no thought that is not subordinate to thee; that my strength, my arm, my brain, are all thine; and that the day when thou shalt change, or the day when thou quietest living, will be that of my death; that thou art the earth, the only beautiful because thou dwellest therein. If thou dost not believe this; if thy mind be not convinced, pacified, thou wilt torture me, and thou lovest me no more. There is a magnetic fluid between persons who love each other. Thou knowest I will not permit thee to see a lover, and still less suffer thee to have one. To destroy his heart or to see him would be the same thing for me. After that I would carry a rude hand against thy sacred person. No, I should never dare do that, but I should leave a life where that is impossible. I have a wife, a son, a daughter, and a proud of thy love. Misfortunes are the tests that reveal to us the mutual force of our passion. An adorable infant, pretty as its mamma, may, some day, be enfolded in thy arms. A thousand kisses for thy dear cheeks and thy sweet lips! Ah! adorable woman, what thy ascendancy? I am very ill because thou art sick. I burn with fever! Do not keep the messenger waiting more than six hours, and let him bring back to me the letter that I long for from my sovereign queen."

"Napoleon, July 17, 1796.—6 o'clock at night—I received thy letter, my adorable friend; it filled my heart with pain, I am obliged to you for the trouble thou hast given me; give me news of thee; thy health must be better today. I am sure thou art cured. I urge thee strongly to ride on horseback; that will do you much good. Since leaving thee I have always been sad—ever gloomy—my only happiness is to be near thee—without ceasing there passes through my memory thy kisses, tears, charms and thy amiable jealousy. Ah, my incomparable Josephine, thy beauty lights up unceasingly a bright burning flame in my heart and entrances my senses; when, free in my untroubled business affairs, would I not desire to be thy slave? I have to give only thy love and to think only of thy happiness and to say and prove all for thee; I shall send thee thy horse, but hope that thou mayest soon rejoin me. I thought I loved thee, some days since; since then I have seen thee and feel that I love thee a thousand times more. Since knowing the I have adored thee more and more every day; that proves the axiom of La Bruyere, that love that comes suddenly is false. Everything in nature has a course and varied degrees of increase. Oh, I pray thee, do not let me be deceived; I have to give only thy love and to think only of thy happiness and to say and prove all for thee; I shall send thee thy horse, but hope that thou mayest soon rejoin me. I thought I loved thee, some days since; since then I have seen thee and feel that I love thee a thousand times more. Since knowing the I have adored thee more and more every day; that proves the axiom of La Bruyere, that love that comes suddenly is false. Everything in nature has a course and varied degrees of increase. 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Enough books have been written in Georgia to fill a public library, and to fill it with books which are worth reading. It is a shame, however, that our literature is not appreciated by our own people, and that, under the compulsion of a taste, which ought to be disowned, we are forced to send a foreign market for an article which is too inferior to warrant even a comparison.

The old saw about the prophet who looks for honor in his own country is especially appropriate in its application to our own literature; although a few of our distinguished writers are known and read all over the world.

Among those who are still living and whose names are household words all over the land are "Bill Arp," Mr. Joel Chandler Harris, Colonel Richard M. Johnston and Mrs. Mary E. Bryan. All of these have identified themselves with literary work which has stood the test of criticism, and which will be read and admired by posterity.

Mrs. Augusta Evans-Wilson, the author of "St. Elmo," "At the Mercy of Thibaut," "Wash," "Beulah," and other novels, which are widely read, is a Georgia lady who is now living near Mobile, Ala.

The author of "The Young Marooners," a book which has been translated into several different languages, and is one of the best juvenile publications of the day, was a Georgia clergyman, whose daughter, one of the heroines of the story, is still living.

In the Department of History, in the department of history the name of Colonel Charles C. Jones of Augusta, is the most distinguished.

He was familiar with all of the early history of the state, and was a student of zealous application. His "History of Georgia" is a work which is still read on account of his death, which occurred last year, was an undertaking of great magnitude, but one which has rendered his name forever immortal.

Among the books which Colonel Jones has written, in addition to his "History of Georgia," are "Indian Remains in Southern Georgia," "Geographical Descriptions of General Henry Clay," "Historical Sketch of the Georgia Artillery," "The Life of Commodore Tattnall," "The Dead Towns of Georgia," and "The Antiquities of the Southern Indians."

This latter volume secured for Colonel Jones the degree of L. L. D. from the University of New York City, and won him recognition in the old world.

He has also written a number of historical works, all of them pertaining to Georgia, and are equally monumental in preserving both his genius and his patriotism.

"A Constitutional View of the War Between the States," was written by Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, who was a native Georgia and vice president of the southern confederacy.

T. R. E. Cobb, of Athens, Ga., one of the most eminent lawyers in the State, was the author of a remarkable book, entitled "Slavery in America."

Mr. Stephens, in addition to the "War Between the States," was the author of a "Student's History of the United States," and also a large pictorial history.

Dr. W. J. Scott, who is still living, and is one of the best of our southern writers, has written three volumes of rare literary and historical interest, entitled "From Lincoln to Cleveland," "My Days and Lectures," and "Historical Eras," all of which are widely read.

Colonel Charles H. Smith, more familiarly known as Bill Arp, has written a capital history of Georgia; while Mr. Lawton B. Brown, the superintendent of the public schools of Augusta, has ably covered the same subject.

It has been suggested that if Judge Richard H. Clark would reduce his information to writing it would be a remarkable contribution to the historical records of the state.

Among the other historical works of Georgia, which are interesting in this connection, are "An Account of the Colonies of South Carolina and Georgia," written in 1779 by J. W. A. Stille; "The Bench and Bar of Georgia," by George Miller; "Life of George M. Troup" by Judge E. J. Harden; "Georgia Miscellany" by A. H. Chappell; "Memoirs of Public men in Georgia," by Sparks; "Reminiscences of an Old Georgia Lawyer," by Judge Garnett Andrews; "Historical Collections of Georgia," by Rev. George White; "History of Atlanta," by Wallace P. Reed, and many others.

Mr. John C. Winder, General Manager, S. P. A., 8th Kilbourn House, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.—WEST POINT RAILROAD.—A most direct line and economy. New Orleans, southwest, in effect February 1.

No. 50. No. 52. No. 54. Daily. Daily. Daily.

10 p.m. 1 20 p.m. 5 25 a.m. 25 p.m. 3 10 p.m. 6 45 a.m. 25 p.m. 4 27 p.m. 9 30 a.m. 25 p.m. 5 12 p.m. 9 37 a.m. 25 p.m. 6 53 p.m. 9 42 a.m. 25 p.m. 7 10 p.m. 10 45 a.m. 25 p.m. 8 20 p.m. 10 50 a.m. 25 p.m. 9 25 p.m. 11 15 a.m. 25 p.m. 10 30 p.m. 12 15 a.m. 25 p.m. 11 30 p.m. 12 30 a.m. 25 p.m. 12 45 p.m. 1 15 a.m. 25 p.m. 1 30 p.m. 2 15 a.m. 25 p.m. 1 45 p.m. 2 30 a.m. 25 p.m. 2 00 p.m. 3 15 p.m. 3 45 a.m. 25 p.m. 2 30 p.m. 4 15 a.m. 25 p.m. 2 45 p.m. 4 30 a.m. 25 p.m. 3 00 p.m. 4 45 a.m. 25 p.m. 3 15 p.m. 4 45 a.m. 25 p.m. 3 30 p.m. 5 15 a.m. 25 p.m. 3 45 p.m. 5 30 a.m. 25 p.m. 4 00 p.m. 6 00 a.m. 25 p.m. 4 15 p.m. 5 45 a.m. 25 p.m. 4 30 p.m. 6 15 a.m. 25 p.m. 4 45 p.m. 6 30 a.m. 25 p.m. 5 00 p.m. 7 00 a.m. 25 p.m. 5 15 p.m. 7 15 a.m. 25 p.m. 5 30 p.m. 8 00 a.m. 25 p.m. 5 45 p.m. 8 15 a.m. 25 p.m. 6 00 p.m. 8 30 a.m. 25 p.m. 6 15 p.m. 8 45 a.m. 25 p.m. 6 30 p.m. 9 00 a.m. 25 p.m. 6 45 p.m. 9 15 a.m. 25 p.m. 7 00 p.m. 9 30 a.m. 25 p.m. 7 15 p.m. 9 45 a.m. 25 p.m. 7 30 p.m. 10 00 a.m. 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49 45 p.m.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison

In Their New Quarters . . .
The Ryan Building

Complete new Spring Stocks
In all Departments.

DRESS MAKING.

In connection with our Dress Goods Department it will be well to bear in mind that we do the best dress making Atlanta boasts of.

Mrs. Haskell, who has this important feature of our business in hand, is just back from New York, and can furnish you all the Metropolitan ideas. Fit, workmanship and style guaranteed.

Prices moderate for the work.

Rooms second floor.

We furnish you an exact estimate of the total cost of your dress complete, and guarantee the work, style and fit in every case. Suits made from \$27.50 up, including cost of all materials.

"THAT BASEMENT."

That money saving place we have provided for you. Cash bargains you won't find elsewhere.

5 cases figured Batistes and Pineapple Tissues, in medium and light shades, made to sell at 12½c, basement price 5c yard.

36-inch diagonal Dress Goods, 60 per cent wool, any shade you want, 15c yard.

Yard wide English Percales, in short lengths, worth 12½c, at 8c yard.

One more lot of those dollar Spreads, the best dollar Spread you ever saw, at 75c each.

54-inch Casimer, for Men and Boys' pants, a regular \$1.50 value, for 75c yard.

1,000 cakes Polo Soap, pound bars, made by the same people who make the Ivory Soap, and sold elsewhere at 5c cake, basement price 2c cake.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

A Basement Sale which will make the reputation of the basement as the lowest on record.

One big lot Ladies' Gowns, trimmed with Embroidery and Tucks, 39c each.

Lot of Plain Corset Covers, well made and shaped right, 15c each.

Ladies' Drawers, tucked and hemmed, nice quality material, 25c pair.

50 dozen Ladies' Gowns, full length and width, well made and trimmed with clutch tucks and embroidery, would be cheap at 75c, down stairs price 49c.

Entrance to Basement in center or rear of main floor; also from Broad St. Plenty of people to serve you promptly.

NEW FEATURES.

On the second floor we are opening a department of CARPETS AND DRAPERIES

Which Mr. Kennedy has in charge. Any one interested had best see him before any purchases are made.

A big department, a full sized store in fact will be devoted to

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Goods are being received now, and the lines will be in order in a few days.

Mr. Golightly, who is well known in this branch of the trade, is in charge of this department, which will occupy a portion of "That Big Basement."

MRS. KATE O'CONNOR'S Millinery Parlors have been removed to our store and will be located at end of Dress Goods section.

ART MATERIALS.

Everything on earth for Needlework. See this department in its new home.

New lot stamped Tidies, Tray Cloths, Center Pieces, Buffet Scarfs, etc.

Staffing to order. The only first-class work of the kind done in the city.

Full line Corticelli Wash Silks in every conceivable shade.

Brainard & Armstrong Embroidery Silks in complete variety.

Pearall's Filo Floss, imported Eastern dyes that will not fade.

Plain Linens, Cretoms, Felts, Denims, etc.

Zephyrs and fancy Wools.

In fact, almost anything on earth you could suggest in this line.

Art Needlework Department: First extension right of main aisle front.

Our Big New Store--

Is now ready for business. Come and look through the building, visit the different floors, note the new departments, the lightning cash system, the rapid bundle wrapping service, and other modern appliances not found in other stores. With plenty of room—perfect light. Thirty-five departments full of seasonable merchandise. We feel that we can serve you a thousand fold better than ever before.

Our prices we guarantee as low as goods of equal merit can be had for anywhere in America.

Douglas,

Thomas & Davison

In Their New Quarters . . .

The Ryan Building

Complete new Spring Stocks
In all Departments.

DRESS GOODS.

The very pick of the Fabric World at your disposal. A collection of rare and exclusive styles suited to every taste.

High class imported Novelty Suits, one of a kind, and our own exclusive styles, \$7.50 to \$40 each. Spring line complete.

Novelty weaves in Choice styles, 75c to \$1.50 yard. A collection hard to equal.

A long line of 1894 styles to sell at 50c, Novelty weaves, any color to your taste. Better material than was ever sold for so small a price.

Our new Priestly Black Goods are here. The Priestly fabrics need no recommendation from us. The styles for this season are particularly attractive.

In connection with the Dress Goods Department we show all the up-to-date things in Trimmings, Silks, Gimp, Jets Laces, etc. See them matched up with the dress you like.

SHOES.

Mr. Douglas left last week for Boston, accompanied by Mr. H. A. Snelling, who is now with us. They go to Boston to place big orders for Shoes. In the meantime see the prices on what we have.

Ladies' Dongola hand sewed button Boots, our regular \$5 goods, tomorrow \$3.

Ladies' fine French kid buttons, patent tip, our \$4 Shoe, now going at \$2.50.

Ladies' Dongola patent tip Button, worth \$2, only \$1.25.

Misses' fine goat school Shoes, worth \$1.50, only \$1.

Boys' elegant Calf Lace Shoes \$1.25.

Ladies' fine Calf Button Boots, worth \$3, now reduced to \$2.

Men's fine Calf Button Boots, made by James Means at \$3, to close out \$1.50.

John M. Moore stock of Shoes at 40c on the dollar.

GLOVES—HANDKERCHIEFS.

See the new English Walking Gloves, Ox Blood, two clasps, black stitching, \$2 pair.

Pique Walking Gloves, dark and light shades, heavy stitching, \$2 pair.

Perrin Frris' 4-button Glace Kids, in browns, tans and black, \$1.50 pair.

50 dozen Ladies' hemstitched, hand embroidered, unlaundered pure Linen Handkerchiefs, 15c each.

25 dozen Men's pure Linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 15c each.

500 dozen Ladies' hemstitched embroidered Handkerchiefs, well worth 12½c, for 5c each.

Children's unlaundered Handkerchiefs, the best wearing Handkerchief made, 90c dozen.

DOWN STAIRS we show a lot of Men's unhemmed colored bordered Handkerchiefs, full size, a remarkable quality, at 25c dozen.

Gloves and Handkerchiefs right of main aisle front.

WASH DRESS GOODS.

Desirable new things just in. See them and make an early selection.

Complete line of Indian Dimities, in all the latest patterns and colors, at 29c per yard, the 35c quality.

Columbian Fancies, a beautiful material, 32 inches wide, good fast colors, at 12½c yard, worth double the money.

Cotton Crepens in every shade, both plain and fancy, a very desirable material for wrappers and evening dresses, at 90c.

Flax finish Tela Vela Duck, in solids, dainty dots and stripes, for 15c per yard.

Two more cases of those French Percales, full yard wide, at 9c per yard, the 12½c value.

In addition to the stock of Wash Goods shown on main floor, we have a very large stock in that big basement salesroom very much under any price you have been accustomed to pay.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE

Department ready for business Monday. The department is not yet complete in all lines, still there are a great many interesting things to be seen.

A revelation is promised you in this branch of service.

Dinner Sets in French and Austrian China from \$15 to \$100 set.

Odd dishes and fancy pieces of all sorts.

Lamps, fancy Tables, and a general line of House-furnishing articles.

AS A STARTER, we offer imported decorated Porcelain Dinner Sets, of 100 pieces each, for \$7.50 set.

Handsomely decorated Chamber Sets, of 10 pieces, at \$2.40 set.

Crockery Department reached from Broad street entrance; also from center and rear of main floor.

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VOL. XVI

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"THAT BASEMENT."

Is not a Monday institution. Every day and all the time, it will continue to sell the cheapest merchandise offered in Atlanta.

TRY IT!

One case black ground Satin striped printed India Linens, ordinarily worth 12½c yard, basement price 5c yard.

Three cases black and colored ground figured Dress Satin, in full pieces, and you can buy what you want, a 12½c cloth, at 7c yard.

500 pieces printed India Challies, choice 1,894 designs, 2½c yard.

Two cases fine dress and apron Gingham, well known standard brands, any number of desirable styles, an 8c cloth, at 5c yard.

Big lot of Silesias, black faced and standard patterns, the ordinary 25c kind, "That Basement" only asks 10c.

KEELY COMPANY.

All Ready for Spring!

float all February and crowding in upon us grandly. All the buyers have been at their best in collecting the best and newest things. Our idea of storekeeping is exactly the reverse of many that abound. This house can never be a market for trash, whatever the temptation. To anticipate and assemble what people want is almost a science, and altogether different from massing lots of bankrupt stocks to sell at a profit.

FOR MONDAY!	FOR MONDAY!	FOR MONDAY!
One Case Checked Nainsook at.....	33c Three Cases Spring Prints at.....	5c Two Cases Ginghams, Dress Styles at.....

Fine Dress Silks!

Wherever Silk worms spin, or Silk looms weave, the long arms of our Silk Departments reach out for whatever is worthy. How well it has been done you can see by the first flight of new Silks that have just flashed to the enlarged silk spaces. Some of these special-priced things are from an importer who wanted money; others were got through our own organization, reaching to foreign centers, and bringing the goods straight to you with every possible penny of intermediate profit removed.

Pekin Russe, as a Silk for shirt waists and like uses it has many devotees. A dainty fabric, with pretty effects produced by corded stripes, all colors, worth 85c; our price.....	49c	Habutai Silks, heavy quality, white grounds with artistic printings that smack of Japanese sentiment and atmosphere. You may get them at retail below auction value. Worth \$1.35; our price.....	\$1.00
All-silk Surahs in white and black stripes, and imported Tokay Silks in forty-six plain colors, 24 inches wide, a firm fabric with a luminous finish, worth 90c; our price.....	50c	Terry Silk Novelties, striped Satin d'Lyon and Tobine striped Surahine, dark grounds, including eighteen of the most popular street shades for costumes, worth \$1.50; our price.....	\$1.00
Lyon Pongee Silks, smooth as a mirror and almost as peculiar; mellow to the touch; delightful to the eye; charming, almost zephyr-like, twenty-four colors, 28 inches wide, worth \$1; our price.....	60c	Pekin Satin Satara, changeable Satin Duchesse, the untouched warp shows a figure effect, and fine Moire Antique Silks in Empire styles, worth up to \$1.75; our price.....	\$1.25
Iridescent, striped and figured Japanese Silks, with self-colored dots and dashes that are shimmering and shining, 24 inches wide, all the new combinations, worth \$1; our price.....	69c	Shot Taffetas that rattle, for skirts; colored Taffetas with shadow stripes; also Chene Taffetas, reserved patterns, spots, sprays and endless varieties of figures, worth up to \$2; our price.....	\$1.25
Black Moire Silks for sleeves. As it wrinkles and raves with the motion of the wearer their appearance is like the surface of water agitated by a gentle wind. Worth \$1.25; our price.....	75c	Satin Mignonne, a Paris novelty. A sort of striped bayadere check effect. Their uses, legion; their beauty, regnant. Dresden d'Soie and Iridescent Damasse Silks, worth up to \$2; our price.....	\$1.25
Armure, Glace and Changeable Bengalines, the new three-toned novelties, with swiveling Grecian figures, having an embroidered effect, all new shades, worth \$1.25; our price.....	85c	Plaited China and Japanese Silks, in all the desirable shades, for shirt waists. We're the first to display and advertise them. French importations, worth \$1.50; our price.....	\$1.00

Fine Dress Goods.

The largest fact in this season's announcement of Dress Goods is that lower prices have come. This fact crops out all over the store. If you do not buy your dress for less this Spring it will be because you do not read our advertisements or shut your eyes to full advantages. Come and visit as you please—your friends also. The store is yours for courtesies and for such service as you seek yourself.

At 19c Illuminated and Iridescent double with Dress Goods, regularly worth in the present market 30c the yard. A rattling bargain.

At 25c Changeable double-width Wool Dress Goods, with neat seed dot decorations, all the favorite Spring colors, regularly worth 35c.

At 39c Honeycomb Summer Cheviots and beautiful Novelty Armures in all the latest shades out, full 38 inches wide, worth 50c the yard.

From 85c to \$1.25 the yard we display a variety of Dress Goods that has no equal. There are: Plain and Figured Ombre Effects, Silk-and-Wool Homespuns, Two-Toned Terry Cloths, Chevron Patterns, and Epingle Crepes.

NOVELTY SUITS.

Bargains of the Period.

We have selected eighty-five fine Novelty Suits to make a run on—create a sensation. Woolens were never more beautiful—but it's the beauty of quiet richness rather than of glaring prominence. There are styles in this preferred lot worth up to \$20.00, none are worth under \$15.

YOUR CHOICE.....\$9.98.

There are over two hundred other Novelty Suits. They struck the counters last week like a tidal wave. For days every express swelled the flood of these lovely new things. Values run like this:

Suits at \$12.50; worth \$16.50. Suits at \$13.50; worth \$17.50. Suits at \$14.50; worth \$18.00. Suits at \$15.00; worth \$20.00. Suits at \$16.50; worth \$22.50. Suits at \$17.50; worth \$25.00.

This store is the Mecca for women who care to see what the best dressed dames in Christendom are wearing. The fashion pulse of Europe and America can be touched beneath this roof. Bettering our own best is the effort all the time. No room here for things that have got their growth.

At 49c Silk-and-Wool Casimiers and slightly rough Cheviots in neat medium mixtures, extra nice for Spring Costumes, worth 75c.

At 49c Novel Striped and Checked effects in German Suitings, all the mild, soft warm-weather tints, 40 inches wide, worth 85c.

At 85c Broaded Woolen Foulards, a fresh and popular conceit from Paris, unsurpassed for street costumes, 38 inches, worth \$1.25.

From \$1.00 to \$1.50 the yard we display a variety of Dress Goods that has no equal. There are: Natte, Basket and Honeycomb Suitings, English Tailor Checks, Silk-Mixed Cheviots, Covert Cloths, Bourette Travers, Cameo Dentelle and Iridescent Fancies.

Cotton Dress Goods.

Flowers: here a bloom, there a bud, but whole parterres that must be taken for granted. The contrast between prices current at this store and those of other stores furnish a powerful argument for buying here.

French Ginghams. Lace plaids and stripes, gauze and rep effects. Heavy enough for cool evenings, light enough for hot days.

Lisse Organies. Neater, daintier, airier even than in former years. Printings that arouse the enthusiasm of the most prosaic.

Irish Dimities. An old favorite at the front again. Finer than ever, handsomer than ever, with new thought in tints and prints.

Embroidered Swiss. The strong-threaded, close-woven sorts that make the ideal summer dresses for big folks and little. New graces with every old-time excellence preserved.

Fine Printed Ducks, Tambizes Crepes. First cousins of the Piques. As sturdy, but with charms of their very own. Plain and fancy weave. A great variety of styles.

Tambizes Crepes. They've just floated in. In fabric, a sort of cotton exhalation, wavy, twisted, curled, crinkled dreamy, like textile vapor.

FOR MONDAY!	FOR MONDAY!	FOR MONDAY!
Fifty Pieces Striped Wash Silks, worth 75c; only 37c	Two Cases Fine Dress Ginghams, worth 15c, only.....	7c One Case Scotch Ginghams, Worth 25c, only.....

KEELY COMPANY.

THE FAIR

Here's the Best Bargain List We Have Ever Had.

Thousands of New Things Bought From the Factory at Low Prices.

THOUSANDS OF BARGAINS. DON'T DELAY

Ladies' Vests at 25c, marked from \$1. New Silkaline for curtains at 5c a yard. 4c buys any yard of our fine 40-inch, all white, 100% silk. 10c buys any yard of fine dress goods formerly sold at \$1 a yard. Fine white lawns at 5c a yard. Oil Cloth for shelves at 5c a yard.

Dress Shields at 10c up. Links and Mucilage at 4c. Linen Note Paper, 25 sheets for 5c. Table Cloth for 30c. Note Paper and Envelopes 5c box.

New China Store

at The Fair

New French China Dinner Sets complete 45c. Haviland Tea Sets at 15c, 90c. Haviland Tea Cup at 25c, 45c set. Haviland Tea Cups at \$2.24. Our French China is selected with care and taste and compromises the new Louis XIV designs.

New Dinner plates 35c set. China decorated Cups and Saucers at 85c set. Desert Saucers at 3c each. Large covered Dishes at 55c. Glass Butter Dishes 10c. New Tumblers at 3c. Glass Cake Stands at 35c.

Great Sale of Fine Cutlery at The Fair.

Rogers Knives and Forks at \$3.98 set. Rogers Table Spoons at \$2.87 set. Rogers Tea Spoons at \$1.43. Cutlery plated in silver Knives and Forks at \$1.98 set. Bread Knives at 24c. Kitchen Knives at 19c. Silver Knives and Forks 50c set. Double plated Tea Spoons 50c set. Ivory (white) handled Knives and Forks at \$1.98 set. Carvers at 60c up. This is the largest stock of cutlery ever offered at these prices.

New Kitchen Articles.

Cake Pans at 10c. Baking Dishes at 7c. Dishes for tea sets at 15c. Feather Duster at 10c. Clothes Pins 3 doz for 5c. New England Tray at 25c. Tissue Mats (white) at 50c. Corkscrews (best) at 24c. Wood Salad Spoon and Fork at 9c. Mixing Bowls at 19c. First-class Hammer at 60c.

Lamp Bargains.

Lampwick at 5c doz. Lamp Chimneys at 10c. Lamp Holders at 8c. Complete glass Lamp at 24c. Library Lamp at \$1.24. Nickel-plated student Lamp at \$1.98.

Specials.

Large Japanese Screens (4 fold) at \$2.48. Japanese Porcelain Umbrella Stands at \$1.98. Jardinières (group) at \$1.98 up. Egg Cups (china) at 5c. Japanese Cups and Saucers at 5c. Oatmeal Bowls (china) 5c.

Notions at The Fair.

New Hair Curlers at 5c each.

New Hair Brushes at 25c.

Good Tooth Brushes at 10c up.

Crochet Cotton at 4c.

Darning Cotton 2 for 5c.

Kid Curlers 50c at 10c.

Silk Garters Web at 15c, worth 25c.

Chamber Sets.

We have the largest stock of chamber sets in the south. Six-piece chamber sets, decorated in blue and gold, and maroon and gold, to go at the very low price of \$2.50.

10-piece Chamber Sets, beautiful, new decorations, in assorted colors, at \$2.98.

Beautiful Chamber Sets decorated in narcissus designs and stippled with gold, ten pieces, only \$5.50.

White and gold decorated Chamber Sets, new shapes, ten pieces, at \$5.45.

12-piece Chamber Sets, decorated in Dresden figures, and new shapes; a rare bargain, at \$9.95.

Dinner Sets.

Crown china dinner, breakfast and tea sets, of 114 pieces, \$12.50.

English china dinner, breakfast and tea sets combined, 116 pieces, \$13.50.

The famous Wedgwood china dinner, breakfast and tea sets, containing 119 pieces, only \$25.50.

Breakfast French-decorated dinner sets, 102 pieces, at \$2.50.

Genuine Haviland china dinner sets, 110 pieces, \$18.50.

Bedon china dinner sets, latest shapes, 125 pieces, at \$22.50.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Gas Lighters at 45c.

Tin Water Sets, all colors, at \$1.25.

Zinc Slop Buckets at 40c.

Tin Cuspidores at 10c.

Painted Cuspidores at 20c.

Tubular Lanterns at 50c.

Glassware, Glassware.

Glass bowls at 20c.

Cake Stands 35c.

Tumblers 3c.

Vinegar Jugs 25c.

Hotel Tumblers, per dozen, 30c.

Olive Dishes 15c.

We have just received an elegant line of rich cut-glass, which we will sell at very low prices.

READY TO SPRING IT.

The Senate Finance Committee Has Finished the Tariff Bill.

IT IS TO BE REPORTED TOMORROW

Ten Senators Are Reported to Have Formed a Combination.

THEY STAND FIRMLY TOGETHER

Mr. Wilson May Not Know His Bill When It Reaches the House, but That Body Will Reshape It.

Washington, March 3.—(Special)—This was a dull day at the capital. The senate was not in session and there was hardly a handful of members of the house present to discuss the pension appropriation bill. On the senate end, however, the finance committee has done what it considers the proper thing by the kicking element of democrats. Now, if these kickers don't like the bill they will have to fight it on the floor of the senate. The principal cause of the opposition of Senators Hill and Murphy is on account of the income tax. These senators have declared to the committee that they will not support the bill with the income tax in it. Senators Gorman and Brice are also opposed to the income tax, and that is the reason these four senators are fighting so hard for a duty on sugar. If they can have a large duty put on sugar the bill will raise sufficient revenue without an income tax. They hope to be able to show that there is no necessity for such a tax and to defeat it in that way. But they will not succeed, as more than two-thirds of the democratic senators are in favor of it and declare the bill will pass with the income tax in it.

INCIDENTAL PROTECTION.

The finance committee has practically completed the tariff bill. It will be reported to the full committee on Monday and to the senate probably on Tuesday. The finance committee has made such concessions as it believed the sentiment developed in the caucus justifies. Now it is proposed to put the bill into the senate without giving any further consideration to whether the kickers are satisfied or not. The kickers are Senators Hill, Murphy, Brice, Gorman and White and Caffery, of Louisiana. The Louisiana men are simply fighting for a duty on sugar. Senator Hill, Murphy, Gorman and Brice want the bill more of a protection measure that it is. They have told the committee that unless the bill was gotten up on more liberal lines they would oppose it. This has caused great bitterness of feeling among the great mass of democratic senators against Senators Brice, Gorman and Hill, and if it is possible to pass the bill without yielding anything to these three senators it will be done. Some concessions will, however, have to be made, but the kickers will get nothing like what they are asking for. The bill is going to be simply a revenue measure.

COAL, IRON AND SUGAR.

Coal will have a duty of 50 cents a ton, iron may have a duty of about 37½ cents a ton, sugar will have a duty of 1 cent a pound placed upon it unless it is found that sufficient revenue can be raised without this duty. If the senate committee believes that, then the bill will be reported with sugar on the free list. As it stands now, however, in committee, the bill reads 1 cent a pound duty on all sugars.

The fight over the bill in the senate promises to be somewhat bitter, but Senator Voorhees is determined to rush its consideration to the exclusion of all other matters, and he thinks the senate will be able to pass it within a month.

LOOKING OUT FOR HIMSELF.

Senator White, of Louisiana, is severely criticised by his colleagues in the senate for the stand he has taken against the tariff bill unless he gets a duty of a cent and a half a pound on sugar. Senator White has declared that he will vote against the bill unless he gets that or the Senate White is interested in the bill to the extent of more than \$30,000 annually his colleagues think he is taking a very conspicuous part in this contest. Then again Senator White has just been confirmed as a justice of the supreme court and the general opinion among senators is that it is his duty to get out of the senate and not remain there attempting to either have his way or defeat a measure which the entire democratic party is committed to. Being personally interested, Senator White really has no right to vote. But notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding the fact that he is now practically a justice of the supreme court he is still making a vigorous contest against the democratic measure.

WORK AHEAD FOR THE MINTS.

Judge Maddox, of Georgia, looks upon the passage of the Bland bill in the house without a single victory for the silver cause. "It is a decided step forward," said he today. "If this bill becomes a law it will occupy the mints to their fullest capacity for four or five years to coin all the silver in the treasury. They will be busy all that time and this silver as coined will be thrown into circulation among the people. While this coinage is going on the people will have ample opportunity to discuss the silver question. In the meantime another congress is to be elected and silver is to be the issue. If the people are for free coinage, and I believe they are, they will elect a congress that will certainly pass a free coinage bill."

WHAT THE HOUSE IS DOING.

"And by the way," continued Judge Maddox, "the house of representatives is rapidly doing its part towards redeeming every pledge in the democratic platform. It has in this bill an income tax. It has repealed the national election law. The fight was over efforts made by a number of senators to have the counties and cities in their districts exempted from the operations of the law. It developed that statements were made to the caucus to the effect that the course might be pursued. The bill as passed up applies to the whole state. It is a decided step in the right direction."

The vote upon the seigniorage bill demonstrates the fact to my mind that economic questions will be the issues in the next campaign. An examination of the vote will demonstrate the fact that the eastern wing of the democracy is not in harmony with the southern and western element. It also demonstrates the fact that the eastern and western republicans were not in harmony on this question. We received nineteen republican votes in favor of the bill and forty-nine eastern democrats voted against it with the great mass of the republican party. But for the assistance of

the populists and these republicans we could not have passed the bill.

"It now looks like the political lines in the next campaign will adjust themselves to these economic issues."

A Reception to the Esquimaux.

Mrs. Cleveland gave a reception today to the Alaskan Esquimaux visiting Washington. She was assisted in entertaining them by all the ladies of the families of members of the cabinet and their children. The fur-clad strangers were presented by Secretary Morton and Secretary Herbert, and during their visit sang missionary songs, in which many of Mrs. Cleveland's party joined. Light refreshments were served, much to the delight of the Alaskans, who were as gay and as anything so beautiful as the state dinner room. They tasted such delicious sweets. They also showed childish astonishment at the rich costumes of their hostess' party and were lost in curious admiration of the white house babies.

TEN SENATORS IN COMBINATION.

New York, March 2.—One of the United States senators in New York, who requested that his name be not used in connection with the matter, has stated that the angry words of Senator Voorhees in the democratic caucus a few days ago, when he accused certain democratic senators with having formed a combination to defeat the Wilson bill, was literally true.

"You may assert," he said, "that it is a fact that ten democratic United States senators have signed an agreement to oppose the Wilson bill so long as any one of the ten is dissatisfied with the provisions of the bill, or until it is changed to the satisfaction of all ten."

The senator from whom this information comes is one of the signers of the agreement. It need hardly be stated that such a condition of affairs in the senate would mean almost certain defeat of the bill, unless coal, iron, sugar, wool, collars and cuffs and a number of other items of the bill, over which a lively contest was waged in the house, are restored to a protective tariff basis.

BUCHANAN'S ANSWER.

THE EX-GOVERNOR DENIES RESPONSIBILITY HE ACTED IN GOOD FAITH.

Nashville, Tenn., March 3.—(Special)—Ex-Governor John P. Buchanan today filed his answer to the bill introduced into the state for the recovery of certain sums.

The governor denies the charges in toto. He insists that in all the accounts of the funding board, the good of the state was sought and accomplished. The bill asks judgment for \$25,000 forfeited and for \$8,500 commissions and expenses paid Porterfield and Woll when the defendant was acting as governor and could not be reached by the chancery court. His act was that of an independent and co-ordinate branch of the government, and he is not answerable to this court. The bill also asks that the state legislature do not authorize bringing this suit.

The state cannot repudiate the acts of the funding board unless it repudiates the whole transaction, and the legislature has already ratified the sale of the bonds. He also demurs to specific portions of the bill, viz: that the funding board had discretion as to the forfeit, whether or not to demand it; that they made the forfeiture clause and had the right to abrogate it; part of the contract with Woll being repudiated the rest should not stand; that the bonds should have a date; that soldiers saying commissions and that the legislature has accepted the advantages brought about by the acts of the funding board. He denies that he acted secretly, but says his whole conduct in the matter was in good faith and open. He denies evading the opinion of the attorney general in the troubles at Coal Creek. He alleges that every act committed as governor was done in the honest effort to discharge his duty faithfully.

STILLS ON THE INCREASE.

CAROLINA'S DISPENSARY LAW MAKES A HOME MARKET FOR DISTILLERS.

Columbia, S. C., March 3.—(Special)—It is now known that the collector of internal revenue, Mr. T. G. Towns, is endeavoring to have the offices and headquarters of the service changed from here to Greenville. Colonel Towns stated that the reason of the proposed change is that most of the distilleries are located in Greenville and surrounding country, and that since the distillery law will not permit the business of the distillery to be conducted with that section. It is proposed to leave Deputy Collector Richardson and Special Agent Causay in this city to look after whatever business there is here. Colonel Towns says that the dispensary is causing an increase of distilleries, on account of the provision in the law requiring the state to purchase liquor from local distilleries when possible. There will be ten new distilleries opened this month.

SUES FOR DIVORCE.

ED SPENCER GETS THE CUSTODY OF HIS MINOR CHILDREN.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 3.—(Special)—The sequel to the murderous assault of the Spencers' house Wednesday last on Arthur Jack came today, when Ed Spencer filed divorce papers in chancery in words of no uncertain meaning.

Jack was declared that he will vote against the bill unless he gets that or the Senate White is interested in the bill to the extent of more than \$30,000 annually his colleagues think he is taking a very conspicuous part in this contest. Then again Senator White has just been confirmed as a justice of the supreme court and the general opinion among senators is that it is his duty to get out of the senate and not remain there attempting to either have his way or defeat a measure which the entire democratic party is committed to.

Being personally interested, Senator White really has no right to vote. But notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding the fact that he is now practically a justice of the supreme court he is still making a vigorous contest against the democratic measure.

FIRE AT SHREVEPORT.

EXPLOSION OF CHEMICALS IN A DRUG STORE.

Shreveport, La., March 3.—At 7 o'clock tonight a tremendous explosion shook the business center of the city, followed by the fire of fire. Chemicals in Lewis, Ballie & Co.'s wholesale drughouse had exploded, blowing out the rear wall into Commerce Alley, and the front glass doors across Texas street. The explosion was followed by billows of flames. Amid great excitement the people rushed into the streets all over the city. Fortunately nearly all the employees were safe, and those in the building escaped unharmed. The burning store was totally burned out. Looney, Wagner & Co.'s, which was also destroyed; H. Wolf, dry goods, was almost ruined by smoke and water; Branes' restaurant was damaged by moving, and Branes' Bros. was also damaged by smoke and water. Total loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$75,000.

VIRGINIA'S NEW ELECTION BILL.

Richmond, Va., March 2.—The senate tonight, after an animated four hours' discussion, ordered to its engrossment the Wilson bill providing for grafting the Australian ballot system on the Anderson-McCormick election law. The fight was over efforts made by a number of senators to have the counties and cities in their districts exempted from the operations of the law. It developed that statements were made to the caucus to the effect that the course might be pursued. The bill as passed up applies to the whole state.

BLANCHARD IS HOPEFUL.

New Orleans, La., March 2.—The Picayune's Alexander Spence, Gen. N. C. Blanchard, member of congress from this district, who has been sojourning at his location home in this, his native parish, near Boyce, passed through here tonight via New Orleans en route to Washington. He is cheerful and hopeful of his ultimate appointment as United States senator to be seated.

ON THE RIGHT LINE.

Ebenezer, Ga., March 2.—(Special)—The farmers have started out to make a success of the right line. It seems that they are just now learning how to prepare and build up their lands. Some are running terraces and breaking their land close and deep. The actual work, he had to do

A SHOOTING PARSON.

RATTLIFF, A POPULIST PREACHER AND POLITICIAN, KILLS THREE MEN.

ONE VICTIM IS AN EX-LEGISLATOR

THE OTHER TWO UNFORTUNATES WERE INNOCENT BYSTANDERS.

JACKSON WAS FALSELY ACCUSED

HE RESENTED THE CHARGE THAT HE VOTED FOR A THIRD PARTY MAN, AND DENOUNCED RATTIFF.

JACKSON, MISS., MARCH 3.—(Special)—W. R. Rattiff, a populist member of the legislature from Atala county, today shot and killed T. A. Jackson, his democratic colleague. He also killed a bystander named Russell and mortally wounded another bystander named Sanders.

Rattiff was at once placed in jail under a heavy guard, as Jackson's friends were reported to be threatening lynching.

Jackson was a stand democrat elected last fall to fill the unexpired term of L. S. Terry, deceased. He was a stand administration man and on even strength in his stand was supported by Messrs. Cleveland and Carlisle, announcing his preference for Carlisle for president in 1886. Despite the closeness of the political parties in his county, he won by a handsome majority.

Rattiff, who is a preacher, was elected as an alliance democrat to the legislature of 1884 on the subtreasury ticket, but deserted his party in 1882 and ran for Congress on the popular ticket, supporting W. A. Campbell, a friend of his.

FAIRLY ACCUSED BY RATTIFF.

Every democratic member in the legislature was pledged in caucus to so vote in the open session of the legislature; that there should be no election until the caucus made the nomination. The object, of course, was to preclude the possibility of the populist vote in the legislature having any effect on or possibly deciding the election. During the daily balloting in the open session Jackson, under this rule, on one occasion cast his vote for Hon. W. L. Nugent, an eminent lawyer of this city and a sound democrat, but a brother of the populist nominee for governor of Texas in the last election in that state. After the adjournment of the legislature Rattiff, who has a third party paper, published in it that Jackson had voted for a populist for senator. Jackson seeing this, wrote to Colonel Nugent, stating that he had cast a complimentary vote for him under the belief that he was a democrat. Receiving a reply from Nugent that he was a democrat, Jackson published a card denouncing Rattiff as an "infernal d—n liar," and stating that he thus called the previous question in the matter, leaving Rattiff, who is a Methodist preacher, to adopt his own course.

THE PARSON IS A SHOOTER.

The men met today for the first time since the publications in the papers with the result stated above.

Particulars as to the details of the tragedy are meager, but the extent of the damage above stated is true and is the source of much regret here, where both men are well known. Jackson was a man of merit, manly and courageous. Rattiff is a man of tried political opinions, but known to be a man of courage and of good personal character. Being a minister of the gospel, he will be buried with civic and military honors, the details having been arranged tonight at a meeting of the confederate veterans and the distinguished and prominent who will be here. General Fitch Lee, General Bradley T. Johnston, General Dabney H. Maury, General W. H. Payne, General Eppa Hunton and others.

The Virginia Military Institute cadets will come in a body and Governor O'Brien and staff will be telegraphed that they will be here.

Business in the town will be suspended from 3 to 5 o'clock, out of respect to General Early's memory. The burial will be at Spring Hill cemetery.

REAR.

Richmond, Va., March 3.—The general assembly adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the house of delegates, the senate concurring, that this body has heard with profound regret of the death of General Jubal A. Early. In his death, we recognize the loss of one of the ablest and most distinguished of the beloved leaders of the confederate forces and of one who, in his life, had been a man of great strength and had devoted himself to the truth of his history and the exposure of falsehood and pretenders."

Eulogies were delivered by members of both houses. The governor has ordered that the flag of the confederate be put at half mast on the day of the funeral, and that the Richmond Howitzers fire minute guns and that the corps of cadets of the Virginia and the Lynchburg military act as funeral escort.

The officers of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia will attend the funeral.

A BATTLE BETWEEN WORKMEN OVER THE QUESTION OF WAGES—THREE WERE KILLED.

Richmond, Va., March 3.—The general assembly adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the house of delegates, the senate concurring, that this body has heard with profound regret of the death of General Jubal A. Early. In his death, we recognize the loss of one of the ablest and most distinguished of the beloved leaders of the confederate forces and of one who, in his life, had been a man of great strength and had devoted himself to the truth of his history and the exposure of falsehood and pretenders."

EIGHT WORKERS KILLED.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The Democratic campaign committee, meeting to discuss the question of raising funds for the printing and circulation of documents and the location of headquarters. There was no uncertain sound at the meeting regarding the position the party shall take relative to the campaign. Tariff is to be the issue. "Democrats," said one speaker, "have been in the lead in the general reform for many years, and we cannot afford now to repudiate the performances of our representatives in congress, no matter what form the pending tariff bill shall take." The executive committee was authorized to select headquarters.

CERTAIN TO BUILD IN.

Savannah, Ga., March 2.—(Special)—General Manager Gabbett of the Sam road, who was in the city today, said that road would certainly be built into Savannah at an early date. If the Central was unable to sell the Edisto extension from Melvin to Lyons, the road would build in.

The team determined to get into Savannah at once, and if they cannot get terminal facilities from the Central, Mr. Gabbett says there will be no trouble about securing them from the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad.

ROBBED BY A FOOTPAD.

Birmingham, Ala., March 2.—(Special)—Last night as Frank Langard, a drummer, who lives in the suburbs, was going home, he was assaulted and knocked senseless by a footpad who relieved him of \$37 and escaped. Langard remained unconscious by the wayside for several hours. He is not seriously hurt, however. He did not see his assailant and there is no clue as to his identity.

A QUEEN CASE.

The Buffalo pension officer has received a singular letter. It was a refusal to accept a pension of \$32 a month and back pensions for two years at the same rate, amounting to \$28. The letter read as follows, the names being withheld:

"Mrs. —, of this city, brought to us your

IT POINTS A MORAL.

JOHN MCKANE'S FATE SETS THE POLITICAL WORKERS THINKING.

GRAND ARMY MEN FAVOR ATLANTA

IDLE LABORERS ARE WILLING TO JOIN THE INVASION OF WASHINGTON.

MRS. LEASE STARTLES THE EAST

She Declares That She Had Been Elected to the United States Senate She Would Be in It Now.

New York, March 2.—(Special Correspondence)—The newspapers and politicians are moralizing over the fate of John McKane. A few months ago this man was a political boss—a regular czar in his way. Today he is a felon wearing stripes in Sing Sing.

In conclusion Mr. Black said: "What I say—and you know it—I am going to tell you honestly, as you deserve to have it told to you, and as you all know it and as the people deserve to know it—in the interest of affairs of the great nation which involves the affairs of the Indians, the surveys of the country and the pensions, which has twenty great bureaus, more or less, the pension bureau being one of

Educate for Business at The Atlanta Business University!



BUSINESS AND FINANCE
PENMANSHIP AND CORRESPONDENCE
ABU-NORMAN TRAINING SCHOOL
SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING
ELOCUTION AND ORATORY
BUSINESS PREPARATORY



The University—Its Officers and Managers.

E. S. Curtis—President and superintendent of the course of instruction.
M. J. Walker—Vice president and corresponding secretary.

R. J. Maclean—Treasurer and recording secretary.

Maclean, Curtis and Walker—Managers.

Its Schools.

Business and Finance.
Shorthand and Correspondence.

Penmanship and Art.

Elocution and Oratory.

Civil Service Preparatory.

Normal Training and Auditing.

To the Young Men and Young Ladies of the South.

Fence board advertising as illustrated above was made use of some fifty years ago by the pioneers in commercial education, by such men as Packard, Bryant, Folsom, Spencer and others, who, in a modest way, made the country cross-road fences fairly bristle with the names of their schools and an outline of the branches taught. Such a medium would be the proper one to be used at the present day by many so-called business colleges of the south, each one of which endeavors to attract attention by the paid editorials expatiating upon its "shorted course of from six to ten weeks," of its "wonderful professors," of its "ten thousand graduates in paying positions," of its "twenty-five teachers in its faculty," and the egotistical claim of being "the leading exponent of business education in the south." It would be better, perhaps, for any meritorious school to keep silent were it not for the fact that to keep silent would be giving implied assent to their self-praise; to endorse their assertion of their own importance, and their reckless promises made which are impossible of fulfillment.

With these convictions and an honest appreciation of duty the managers of the Atlanta Business University have decided to present their claims for recognition by addressing the youth of the great south through the columns of The Constitution, and to ask an intelligent hearing, as they know their own merits and believe that merit always wins.

The Atlanta Business University was organized less than a year ago and from the first its growth month by month has been almost phenomenal. Each month has been marked by an enlargement of its educational facilities, which have been appreciated in an enthusiastic way by its patrons and friends. The course of study is believed to be as thorough, comprehensive and practical as that of any similar school in New York, Rochester, Poughkeepsie or Chicago, and more so than can be found in any school in the south. Having made this claim we respectfully ask those seeking a business education to first investigate the methods and facilities of our competitors and to them investigate the methods and facilities of our university and what we have to offer. We have a product to sell not kept in stock elsewhere. "Seeing is believing," and by contrast, we thrive. Never have we lost a student who has visited each of the several schools of Atlanta, and this advice we give to all: "Investigate before entering." "You pay your money and are entitled to the best in the city."

We are acknowledged to be the leaders in this special field by the prominent business and professional men of Atlanta. We ask the most searching investigation and suggest a careful reading of this page. Our claim for superior work is based on the following facts: The university is the only school in Atlanta teaching the Rochester Business Practice and Practical Banking; we are the only school in the city employing normal teachers; the only school having business men professionally trained as teachers in its faculty; the only school in the city having experts at the head of each department, and the only school in the city educating "over again" the graduates of other colleges. We have twenty-three graduates of other schools now in attendance, one of whom was for three years a teacher in a business college of Atlanta. The president of the university is an expert accountant of long standing, the associate author of "A Business Arithmetic," illustrated elsewhere, and computer to "The New Complete Bookkeeping" used in the schools. Can you hesitate long in determining which school to attend?

Ladies in Business.
It is now recognized by all citizens of the new south that it is no longer unwomanly for a lady to become self-supporting. The evolution of civilization, if such an expression is allowable, now acknowledges that there is no reason why womanhood should be confined to the narrow limits of the kitchen and the dining room. Business education means a larger field for usefulness and a competence in the bread-and-butter battle of life. Education for business must now go in hand with, if not precede, education as an accomplishment. As Charles Read says: "I advise all parents to have their boys and girls taught shorthand and typewriting. A stenographer can typewrite his notes would be safer from poverty than a great Greek scholar."

The Object of the University.

It is a mistake to suppose that the course of study in a business university is for the sole purpose of making bookkeepers of its students. Its aim is far more comprehensive and far-reaching. It includes the entire range of practical affairs and gives to its students just such knowledge as will enable them to think correctly, reasonably and practically in the everyday affairs of life. For those who wish and aspire to become something more than "hewers of wood and drawers of water," a business education is intended to give them an ability that shall command a price in any practicable calling.

Educate for Profit.

Do not wait until opportunity offers. Do not content yourself with the proverb: "All things come to him who waits." Educate for business and be ready for the opportunity which shall surely come. The Atlanta Business University prepares its students for business at the place of their possible and probable future field of labor. During the next decade the Gate City of the south will double its population and the coming fall begins the great boom. Business graduates will be in demand.

Cost of Board.

Good board with rooms may be procured from \$15 to \$20 per month. Those who desire such accommodation may live at the teachers' home, where good board and pleasant rooms can be secured at the lowest actual cost. Upon arriving in the city students should leave their baggage at the depot and come direct to the university, but two blocks distant. Assistance will be given at the office in securing a proper home and transporting baggage to their rooms.

COURSES OF STUDY.

Business and Finance.

Business Arithmetic, Business Law, Correspondence, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Spelling, Rapid Calculation, Box Marking, Business Practice, Banking, Office Practice in the following: Commission, Forwarding, Jobbing, Agencies, Transportation, Clearing House Exchange and General Office Practice, Lectures. Books used: Williams & Rogers's publications and office supplies.

Shorthand and Typewriting.

Theory and Practice, Dictation and Speed work in Shorthand; General Reporting, Transcript work, Business Forms, Tabular Documents, Business Forms, Tabulated Matter, Manifold, Envelope Directing, Spelling, Correspondence, Punctuation and the care and management of machines. Machines used: Smith's Premier, Calligraph, Yost's, Densmore and Hammond.

Penmanship and Correspondence.

Business Writing, Lettering, Box Marking with Pen and Brush, Invoicing, Business forms, Composition and Rhetoric, Spelling and actual Correspondence.

Business Preparatory.

Reading and Elocution, Grammar, Penmanship, Spelling, Written and Mental Arithmetic, Letter Writing, Typewriting.

Normal Training.

The science, technicalities and actual business practice of bookkeeping, method work in all commercial branches; the philosophy of debts and credits, of arithmetic, theory and practice of teaching, lectures.

Civil Service Preparatory.

Preparation in English branches, coaching for examinations, classes in Civil Service outlined. Bardeen's textbook used.

Elocution and Oratory.

Vocal Culture and Modulation.—Training of the Vocal Organism, diaphragmatic breathing, placing and projection of tone, control of various qualities of voice, development of power, eradication of faults, pitch, rate, force, melody, rhythm.

Gesture and Aesthetic Gymnastics.—Training of body as an instrument of expression, posing, attitudes, facial expression, hands, torso, development of ease, precision and harmony, calisthenics.

Articulation.—Phonetic analysis, drill on elements to secure delicacy, accuracy and force, principles of orthoepy, syllabification and accent, pronunciation of difficult words and of words commonly mispronounced.

Analysis—1. Literary—Philosophy and qualities of style, methods of treatment, transitions, order of thought.

2. Elocutionary—Emphasis, tone, color, application of all the modulations.

Reading—1. Practical—Current literature, lectures, Bible, hymns.

2. Artistic—Choice selections finished for platform delivery.

3. Expressive—Emotion, naturalness, conversational directness.

4. Dramatic—Scenes from Shakespeare and the leading dramatists.

Philosophy of Expression—Lectures.

Dialectics—Introduction in the most approved methods of teaching elocution.

Rehearsals—Students have opportunities of appearing before select audiences as soon as they are prepared to do so.

Lectures—A lecture is usually delivered on Friday on some subject relating to expression.

Examinations—Examinations are held in the different departments at the close of each term.

The Climatic Superiority of Atlanta.

Atlanta is one of the most favored cities of the sunny south in its climatic surroundings. Having an altitude of 1,150 feet above the sea level, it escapes the unbearable heat found in the low countries near the coast, where frequently the thermometer ranges from 70 to 115 degrees, making it impossible for students to pursue intelligently any course of study. In Atlanta the average heat during the summer months does not often exceed 70 degrees, and the exhilarating breeze from the Atlantic and Gulf comes daily to drive away disease germs and affords an atmosphere found in no other part of the United States except in the foot hills of the Pacific. Malaria is unknown here, and the germs of yellow fever, cholera and kindred diseases do not thrive at this altitude. Since health is the first consideration to every young

man open door to larger and more remunerative fields of usefulness.

Entertainments.

Believing that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," the faculty have arranged the following for each month:

On the first Friday night of each month an elocution recital by Professor Shepard and his class; on the second Friday night of each month a literary entertainment by the A. B. U. Literary Society; on the third Friday night of each month a reception and social by the students and teachers to their friends; on the fourth Friday night of each month an evening of song, recitation and frolic at the "teachers' home."

One of the pleasant features of the university is the good feeling and family-like loyalty that exists among the students, as well as promptness in attendance, uniform deportment and general observance of those unwritten rules that make the true lady and true gentleman.

Its Heads of Departments.

M. J. Walker—Normal graduate, principal of public schools, expert stenographer and court reporter of the Atlanta circuit.

R. J. Maclean—Normal graduate, graduate of the Rochester Business University, superintendent of public schools, late prin-

shorthand and correspondence and teacher of expert stenography, punctuation, typewriting and manifold work.

Joseph H. Shepard—Principal of the school of elocution and oratory, and teacher of voice culture, modulation and aesthetic gymnastics.

E. G. Langley—Principal of the school of penmanship and art, and teacher of pen and architectural drawing.

Miss Ella Menko—Preceptress and teacher of typewriting, shorthand, and English branches.

Mrs. M. Josephine Winder Curtis—Principal of the preparatory school and teacher of kindergarten methods, rhetoric and algebra.

E. S. Curtis—Principal of the normal training school and teacher of mathematics, rapid calculations, business practice, auditing and practical banking.

Lecturers.

A. F. Cooledge—Official court reporter of Atlanta, on phonetic shorthand and court reporting.

D. T. Ames, of The Penman's Art Journal, New York City—On the real and the ideal in business writing.

Professor George Soule, of New Orleans—On advanced methods in accounting.

Albert Howell, of Dorsey, Brewster & Howell—On commercial law.

Jacob Haas, of the Capital City bank of Atlanta—On banking and credit making.

Its Location.

The university is located in the heart of the city, at the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets, the former the leading retail, and the latter the leading wholesale street of Atlanta. In the immediate neighborhood is the postoffice, public library, all of the leading banks and the offices of The Journal and Constitution. Students of the university come in contact with the rush of business and the friction produced by contact with minds stronger than their own. They see the plodders in business out-distanced by the wide-awake business men, while the industrious, methodical pushers are the ones who succeed. These facts alone are sufficient to illustrate the necessity of not only a great business center like Atlanta for a business training school, the surroundings of which act as an inspiration to the student, but also the location of a practical training school should be among business houses where business life and energy are apparent. The boy from home, in the country or from hamlet or village, needs this contact with city life. His mind becomes emancipated; his intellect sluggish and running in grooves in the country home, becomes brightened and invigorated; his ideas of men and affairs are broadened; and he is brought in sympathy with the progress and methods of business as it transpires in a great city like Atlanta. Statistics show that three-fourths of the country boys drift to the city, and about nine-tenths of the business men of New York were once country boys.

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Miss Anna Lee Smith, of Stephens, Ga., taking the combined course.

R. Törrence, of Gastonia, N. C., taking the full business course and special advanced course.

Miss Stella Tomlin, of Butler, now taking the advanced work.

George W. Adair, son of Colonel G. W. Adair, of real estate fame, now taking the complete course in business practice, auditing and banking.

The above is but a partial list of students in attendance, to whom we refer with great pleasure, knowing as we do that our students are our recruiting agents.

The Office Practice.

The office practice is the crowning part of the university course. The student lays aside the duties of a student and becomes an active, potential factor in a business world in which he does business with real estate houses, selling and collecting against banking houses, clearing houses and many mercantile concerns. No fictitious names, dates or transactions are employed. Every thing is real. Office practice is reproduced and the student, now a business man, brings into use the business ideas and knowledge developed in the theoretical department.

During the five weeks required to complete the office practice the experience gained involves the opening and closing of many sets of books, besides performing the business during the regular hours of business and in the regular way and the making of a competent record therefor, based on the voucher system.

Two banks are in operation, while customers are the students of the Business Practice department, the different offices and with the different banks and commission houses of at least thirty business colleges of the United States and Canada.

The Dixie Commercial bank sustains the same relations with its customers as a regular chartered bank does with the business world. Its books are opened pursuant to the requirements of the national banking act, except, of course, that its circulation is university paper instead of real. Stock is issued to its shareholders and its crisis bills and German silver coin is the circulating medium of its patrons. It receives money and cash paper on deposit, makes loans and discounts, cashes, and certifies checks drawn upon it, issues cashiers' checks, makes its exchanges through the clearing house, and conducts its affairs on the most improved banking system.

The books of the Dixie Commercial bank were made to order in New York, and are copied by permission from one of the leading books in this city. The forms in use were also copied from samples furnished.

Miss Dekle, of Excelsior, now taking the full course.

Professor L. B. McCrory, graduate of a business college, now taking the teachers' course.

Professor J. M. Akins, for three years teacher in a business college in this city, now taking the course in auditing and practical banking.

Professor S. T. Grimes, formerly of the Technological school, Atlanta, now taking the full course.

W. A. Wright, of the Atlanta police force, now taking the complete course.

Conrad Von Pomske, late of Norway, now taking the complete course.

Miss Dekle, of Excelsior, now taking the full course.

George R. Harvey, bookkeeper for the Thomas Kirk Manufacturing Company, now taking the full expert course.

Bertie Freyer, Marietta, Ga., full course business and shorthand.

Thomas Glenn, city, full shorthand course.

John W. Haden, bookkeeper for the Hoch Lumber Company, is taking the full business and auditing course.

G. N. Wilkinson, late of the interior department at Washington, and son of the late Colonel Wilkinson, of The Atlanta Constitution, is taking the full business course.

T. J. Morgan, bookkeeper and assistant manager for Davis Morgan, wholesale

manufacturer of harness and saddle goods, is taking the advanced course.

L. B. Coley, formerly bookkeeper in the city

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harness and saddlery advanced course.

Formerly bookkeeper in the office, taking the full advanced and banking.

of Rochelle, Ga., now less course.

of Colonel Bradt, piano, taking the full busi-

merchant of Oil City, expert course while in the south for rest of this city, contractor in business.

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thman, city, full business

of Rev. Mr. Bigham, taking the course in correspondence.

Fort Worth, Tex., now course in stenographic reporting.

Bartow, Fla., a practi-

cypist, now taking the department.

The Storer, of Atlanta, course in each de-

with, of Stephens, Ga., course.

Astoria, N. C., taking course and special ad-

of Butler, now taking

of Colonel G. W. Fane, now taking the business practice, audit-

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of the First National

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of the Robertson

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mission to Mr. W. W.

president of the Geo-

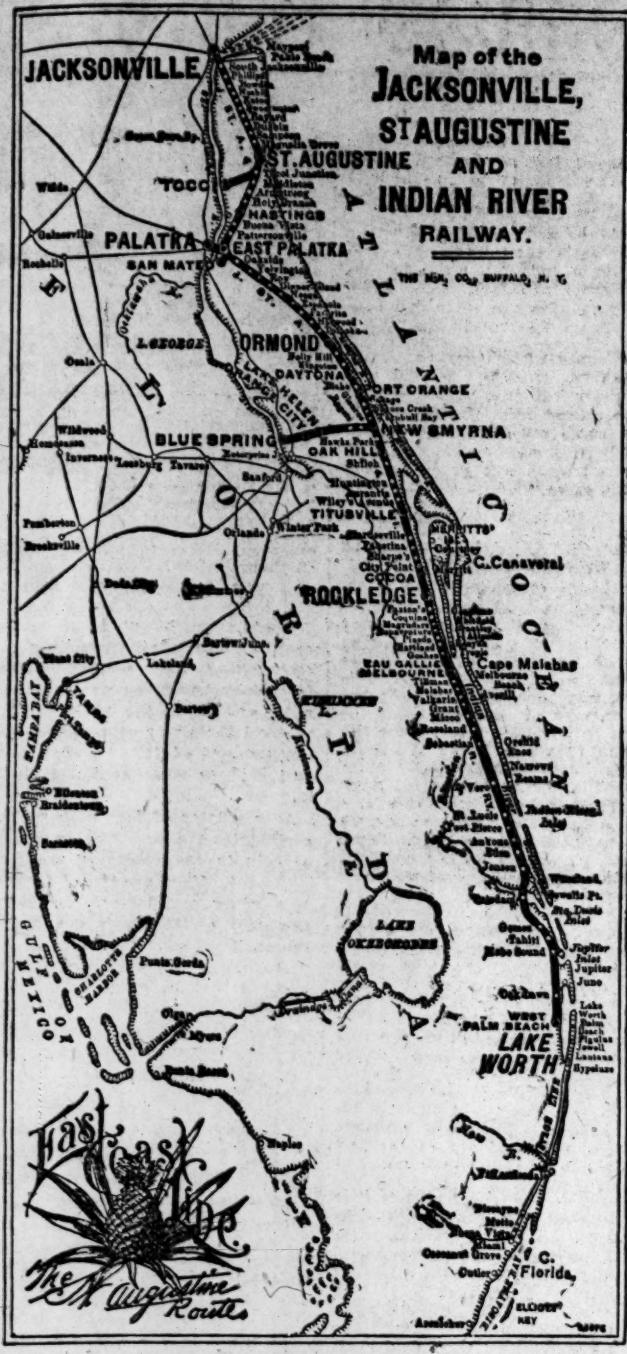
Banking Company and

inspected that collec-

tions of the law firm of

Howell, to whom

increased.



Each Ticket Carries Stop-Over Privileges Within Its Limits.

The steamers which are temporarily performing the service between Fort Pierce and West Jupiter have recently been renovated. They are provided with good beds and other comfortable passenger accommodations. The Cusine is under the management of H. Tomlinson, who has earned an enviable reputation as steward of the Hotel Alcazar, St. Augustine.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON,
General Passenger Agent.

RICHMOND TERMINAL

How the Reorganization Plans Have Been Modified.

TEMPORARY SEALING OF FIXED CHARGES

The Drexel Morgan Company Movement, It Seem, Will Be a Go—Details of the Committee's Recent Report.

The work of reorganizing the Richmond Terminal progresses fairly.

The recent circular, a review of which appeared in the railroad columns of The Constitution a few days ago shows that somewhat modified the original plans for reorganization. The pamphlet issued by the committee gives a full explanation of the changes indicated above the reorganization can be carried out promptly.

Of the remaining assessments on stock, under the new plan, \$1.50 per share on Richmond Terminal, \$1.00 on East Tennessee second preferred, and 75 cents on East Tennessee first preferred is called for March 25th. Oxford and Clarksville, Cleveland and North Carolina, North Carolina and Louisville and Western bonds (which are the only ones on which a time limit has not been fixed) must be deposited by the same date.

The committee makes a further advance for interest on Rockledge, Columbia and Greenville firsts, and Louisville Southern bonds, as was done last July.

The committee announces its intention to push the reorganization vigorously to a conclusion. The Richmond Terminal is practically wound up and its assets are now being liquidated.

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The Daily, per year \$5.00
 The Sunday (20 to 30 pages) 2.00
 The Daily and Sunday, per year 6.00
 The Weekly, per year 1.00
 All correspondence and matter addressed to any address.
 At these rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances unless accompanied by return postage.

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12 CENTS PER WEEK.

For The Daily Constitution, or 60 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale as follows: WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel. JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro. CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 161 Vine street. NEW YORK—Brentano's, 125 Fifth Avenue; Fifth Avenue hotel news stand. CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Auditorium annex, McDonald & Co., 65 Washington street.

24 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., March 4, 1894.

Silly Misrepresentation.

In a general way the patronage heelers have a habit of attending strictly to business. They keep their heads in the feed trough, and only give vent to bubbling grunts when they are prodded. But occasionally the prod goes to the quiet, and then they lift their heads from the trough, the sops dripping from their fat jowls, and squeal vigorously.

In this way they ease their own wounds and leave the impression on those who are responsible for them that they are earning their rations. But it is a beautiful sight for the people—this spectacle of men intoxicated by the benefits of patronage advocating a policy that runs counter to the pledges of the platform and the expectations of the people.

The latest attempt of the patronage heelers to show that they fully appreciate the privileges of the feed trough is an attempt to make it appear that The Constitution is engaged in criticizing the Georgia delegation in congress, and endeavoring to weaken the influence of our members of congress at home.

Usually the patronage heelers do not need any basis for their misrepresentations, but in this instance they claim that The Constitution's declaration that it places the solemn platform pledges of the party above the personal whims and prejudices of any man or any faction is an attack on the Georgia delegation in congress headed by Speaker Crisp. The patronage heelers, having persuaded themselves to place the whims of a faction above the pledges of the platform, cannot conceive how it is possible for an independent democratic newspaper to lift the platform high above the clamor and chatter of factionists.

But this is precisely what The Constitution has done and is doing. It proposes to hold to a strict accountability those who for any reason betray a tendency to repudiate the platform pledges or to retreat from the demands embodied in the democratic declaration of principles. The Constitution has said, and it here repeats, so that there may be no misunderstanding about it, that it knows neither friend nor foe in the work of holding the party to its pledges. It has no axes to grind, no grudges to satisfy. The man who stands squarely and unmistakably on the platform is our co-worker and the friend of the people. The man, or set of men, who attempts to repudiate the least of the democratic pledges is our antagonist and the enemy of the people.

In other words, The Constitution believes the democratic platform to be broad enough for the party and congress and the administration to stand on; and it believes it to be incumbent on congress and the administration to carry out the pledges of that platform without regard to the prejudices of individuals or the schemes of factions.

The Constitution has not attacked the Georgia delegation in congress, nor has it attacked Speaker Crisp. It has urged them to stand by the platform in all particulars; and it has done this not because urging was necessary, but to place before them the constant reminder that the people would not endorse any deviation from democratic principles.

Every democratic delegation in congress had remained as true to the principles and pledges of the platform as that of Georgia, the people would be in a better condition today. There would be no complaints of the failure of the party to do its duty. There would have been no such extraordinary reaction against the organization as we have witnessed in the recent elections.

In fine Speaker Crisp and—we can almost say without exception—the Georgia members have done their duty, and have set an example of democracy that other congressmen would do well to follow. We say, therefore, that the charge of the patronage heelers that The Constitution has attacked the Georgia congressmen is a silly misrepresentation. At the same time, it proposes to criticize any and every democrat who departs from the principles, pledges, demands and recommendations of the platform.

Moving to the South.

On more than one occasion, The Constitution has referred to the fact that the pinch of the single gold standard—the decline in values, the fall in prices and the depression in all forms of business and industry—had brought about more serious results in the north and east than it had at the south.

The Constitution pointed out this fact early last fall when the so-called panic was supposed to be at its height, and it has seen no reason since that time to change its opinion. There is distress and depression at the south—a deepening of

all business and industrial impulses—but in proportion to population there has been no such trouble here as the north and east have experienced. There have been fewer failures of any kind, and there are fewer people out of employment in the south than in any other section of the country.

Matters are bad enough here, but the situation is not at all comparable to the condition of things that exists in other quarters. It so happened, too, that the planters had disposed of the great bulk of their cotton crop before the repeal of the Sherman law, without substitute legislation, had brought about a further collapse in prices. Moreover, there are symptoms that the hard times brought about by the demonetization of silver will give a new impetus to the movement of the New England cotton mills to the cotton plantations—a movement often predicted but long delayed. The New York Sun, in its review of the cotton market last Wednesday, says it is reported that six large cotton mills from New England will probably move their plants to the south this year. Of this number, three are certain to come—Bliss, Fabyan & Co., the Dwight Manufacturing Company and the Massachusetts Manufacturing Company.

This movement is very promising. There is plenty of room here for all the New England mills and as many more besides. In good times or bad their profits will be larger and all their expenses lighter.

The Southward Movement.

The Philadelphia Bulletin advises northern manufacturers to keep out of the south until it becomes a convert to the doctrine of protection.

This is nonsense. The northern manufacturers who are getting ready to come south are not influenced by fads or sentimental considerations. They are coming here because they want to get nearer to the raw material so that they can reduce expenses and increase their profits. They do not care anything about the anti-protection views of our people so long as they can establish their mills here and make 25 per cent dividends.

The outside world is gradually waking up to the fact that the south is naturally a very rich section, and only needs capital and development to be very prosperous.

Our cotton crop yields annually \$300,000,000. All our field crops are worth \$1,000,000,000 a year. Our mineral, timber and manufactured products amount to another \$1,000,000,000 annually. Our iron mines are practically inexhaustible, but our forests are perhaps worth even more than the mines. The phosphate beds of South Carolina and Florida will in time yield more money than the entire gold output of California.

Yet, notwithstanding these facts, New York city alone has more wealth than the entire south. The trouble is that we have been backward in development, and one leading cause of this is the demonetization of "silver." The striking down of one-half of our currency has caused our products to steadily decline in price. The Richmond Progressive South says:

At a recent meeting of the leading citizens of Massachusetts, embracing President Andrews, Francis A. Walker, who, perhaps, is the best specialist on this subject; also Alexander Agassiz, Josiah Quincy, W. H. Brewster and others of that shade of political opinion, it was concluded that the demonetization of silver is the great cause of the present misery and suffering on the part of the masses and the vast accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few—condition which, in the near future, will prevail over the middle classes, the farmers, merchants and manufacturers and professional classes, who are not possessed of some monopoly—artificial, through legislation; or natural, given by the people at large. They have organized for a supreme effort to restore bimetallism as the first necessity for restoring common prosperity.

Then, our financial system gives the control of the currency to bankers and speculators who withdraw it from the country at large and congest it in the cities. The masses are overtaxed, while the big corporations and the rich bondholders escape with only a nominal tax.

Under these conditions the entire country suffers, but the south has held its own better than any other section.

This is generally admitted, and it is another reason why northern capital and enterprise are looking this way. The indications are that the southward movement will continue for generations to come, and just as soon as we re-establish bimetallism and redeem the democratic pledges of financial relief and tariff reform this section will enjoy a boom for a century to come.

The People and Silver.

The patronage heelers in this neighborhood, who are undertaking to twist the democratic platform so that it will fit the views of the eastern plutocrats are very much shocked and alarmed because The Constitution, in discussing the present condition of Mexico, where all the forces that make for prosperity are steadily at work, declared that the silver standard is more stable than the gold standard.

We can relieve that fit of hysterics, however, without going very far into the discussion of the standards. Stability is what the goldbugs claim they are after, but is there any stability in a standard which has brought about an era of failing prices? Since 1873, prices have been falling and values shrinking in every gold standard country in the world, and, during the last two years, they have taken a new plunge. Is this what the goldbugs call stability? Is it what they call soundness?

On the other hand, in Mexico prices have not fallen at all. They are on the same level they held in 1873, and what appears to them to be a premium on gold acts as a powerful stimulus in increasing their exports and building up their industries. This being true, is not the financial condition of Mexico at this moment far superior in every way to the conditions of the people of this country, where business has practically gone to the dogs, where industrial development has been completely arrested, and where millions of workingmen are out of employment?

We have heard before now of protests against silver on the ground that it was the money of the barbarous and semi-civilized nations. But what is the difference between the necessity that compels India to issue bonds for gold, and that which compels the United States to issue bonds for the same pur-

pose? Is it not "coming down to the level of India" if we follow her example in any direction? As a matter of course the suggestion is ridiculous, but is it any more ridiculous than the argument of the eastern goldbugs?

The Constitution repeats here what it has had occasion to declare before, that, as between the single gold standard and the single silver standard the former is preferable, though genuine bimetallism is better than either.

In point of fact, The Constitution is not for the single gold nor the single silver standard, but, with the democratic party, holds to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country.

In this neighborhood, the patronage heelers say that "the real friends of bimetallism are those who believe in the limited coinage of silver," and right above this declaration, they flaunt the democratic pledge, which commits the party to "the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage." There is no bimetallist and no democrat who does not stand on this declaration—no one who does not hold fast by this pledge. It is the democratic doctrine—it is the doctrine of bimetallism.

The people already see what straits the plutocratic gold standard has brought them to. The profits of their labor have been destroyed, their mortgages have been doubled, and all the sources of their prosperity have been dried up. They see and feel the results of it, and they deeply resent the efforts of a few patronage heelers to interpret the democratic platform to suit the views of the Shylocks and their congressional agents.

The Lady and the Czar.

The sensation of the day in Europe is the reported political intrigue of the Princess Marie d'Orleans, with the czar of Russia.

The princess is a charming lady, very unconventional in her conduct, and very fond of politics. She met the Russian ruler at a country residence in Denmark and frequently took long walks with him in the woods. Gradually it leaked out that he had talked freely to her about Russia's attitude towards France, and the late French cabinet secretly instructed her to find out whether the czar was really friendly or not, and whether he would defend France if she would be happier.

A Georgia editor writes—on the back of a free pass—that if some of Mr. Pullman's sleepers didn't snore so loud the country would be happier.

An Obituary.

He taught ambitious youth to rise.

And named the stakes to run for;

But when he won he lost the prize,

And now, poor Wilmot's Dan for!

"Literary criticism is written to order," is an advertisement in a northern newspaper. All you have to do is to state how you want a book slashed up, and the work is forthcoming.

What We Are Coming to.

"Great excitement at the college yesterday."

"What was it?"

"Literary address in three rounds, by Professor James J. Corbett, champion of the world."

The London Punch, which, as far as we are able to judge, is a humorous paper, is one hundred and seven years old, but it is not half as old as its jokes; they antedate it by hundreds of years.

No Reason.

Ain't a livin' reason;

Why a feller should complain,

With one day o' sunshine

At teen weeks o' rain.

When the sun is shinin',

And the songsters trill,

Think—when you are pluin'—

Might be rainin' still!

The Boston Transcript has an appreciative article on Samuel McIntire Peck—"the poet laureate of Alabama." According to The Transcript, Mr. Peck is a "poet of fortune." This statement will be an inspiration to all the poets in the country who are behind on rent.

One Way to Get Relief.

The country'll shout hurrah and clap

Its hands with every shout;

If all the congressmen will "scrap"

And knock each other out!

Editor Ham, of The Georgia Cracker, has captured Kentucky with his famous lecture. He is talking to big audiences nearly every night in the week, and editing a newspaper in a Pullman sleeper.

A Spring Note.

Now the golden rods affer,

O'er the streams the willows swish;

Let the poet sing his lyre,

Let the new harp string his fish!

In its new form Current Literature is the ideal magazine to go ahead of all its competitors; it is well edited from cover to cover, and covers the field.

ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The Griffin Call gives this somewhat humorous account of the organization of an Atkinson club in that county:

"It was announced several weeks since that Cad Crowder was organizing a ringing Atkinson club out at Zetella, and it would carry that entire section into the Atkinson ranks. Not having heard progress for some time a tall reporter yesterday inquired among several prominent citizens in that section to know how the club was progressing. One gentleman assured The Call that it was a failure, and the project had been abandoned—though enough Atkinson material could not be found for an organization.

Another gentleman stated that Cad Crowder and Dr. Mathews had met and organized by electing Cad president and the doctor secretary. He said the organization was entirely harmonious, and that the election of the president and secretary had been by a unanimous vote, and that these officers were trying to get a third man to join to make motions, when the club would be declared ready for business, but up to date no motion man has been found.

The tall fellow said that probably it was being imposed upon, and pursued its search of night from the Zetella Atkinson club, when fortunately Dr. Mathews was found, and drawing our notebook and pencil we asked him the news.

"Nothing," said the doctor, in his usual suave manner.

"How about your Atkinson club ventur'd the reporter.

"We have none," said the secretary. The doctor was then asked as to the relative strength of the candidates in his district, and he candidly admitted that General Evans would get about six to one—that he really knew of but five or six Atkinson men in his part of the county.

The Washington Gazette says:

"Mr. T. R. Cobb, of Atlanta, was in town this week feeling the pulse o' old Wilkes on her choice for governor. He found that our people agreed with him in his predictions in favor of General Evans. Mr. Cobb is a genial, companionable gentleman, just such a man as we like to have come and make us a visit. His pleasant manners would have helped the Evans cause in this community if it had needed any help."

Says The Oconee Enterprise:

"Clement A. Evans, who fought for his country on the field of battle, a man faithful to every duty that peace has entrusted to his performance, a man representing all that is best in Georgia manhood, is called upon by her people to accept a public trust."

Says The Griffin Call:

"In talking with a prominent gentleman from Pike county yesterday upon the gubernatorial campaign, he remarked to The

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

The Ships of Melton.

How sail the ships to Melton,

That liefth fair and fair

And dream-like in the harbor,

Where skies are blue and clear?

With blown sails leaning white—

Sure-winged 'neath storm or star,

They straightly steer, for still they hear

The love-bells o'er the bar!

How sail the ships to Melton,

Within whose cots white

Love dreams of love and listens

For footsteps in the night?

ON AUGUST SECOND

The Democrats of Georgia will meet in State Convention,

AND NAME THE NEXT GOVERNOR

The Executive Committee Held an Interesting Meeting Yesterday.

A STRONG ARRAY OF LEADERS

Here Arranging the Details of the Party's Work—An Interesting Meeting Throughout.

The democratic state convention will be held in this city on the 2d of August, assembling at 12 o'clock m.

The state executive committee so decided yesterday, and that committee's word is law.

And the committee further decided that it would in no way attempt to influence the various county committees as to the time or the method of choosing delegates to the convention. That is it shall be primary or mass meeting—whichever the local committees, in its wisdom, may deem best.

The meeting was the most largely attended in the history of the committee. Every member but one was represented in person or by proxy—most of them in person. It was a thoroughly business meeting, too; and yet, although a good deal of important business was transacted there was time for some right interesting discussion.

One of the notable features of the meeting was the unanimity with which one and all disclaimed any thought of the interest or interests of any candidate in his acts, and the further unanimity with which each voted in the interest of his favorite candidate when the lines were drawn.

There was one sharp, decisive clash between the Evans and Atkinson forces, and only one; and the Evans side bore off the laurels of victory.

This was over the question whether the committee should, at this meeting, name a day and issue a call for the state convention, or whether that action should be postponed. The Atkinson men argued for postponement. Hon. Tom Crenshaw, who was the leader of the Atkinson forces, made a strong speech for the postponement, and the test was on his motion to table the resolutions of Hon. George Bell, which provided for such call. After considerable argument in which a number of leading members of the committee took part, the motion to table was lost by a vote of 11 to 8 in Evans' victory.

The Meeting Organized.

The first business after Judge Fort had called the committee to order was the selection of a secretary and the appointment of a committee on proxies. In calling the committee to order, Judge Fort briefly explained the circumstances under which the committee had been called together. He recalled the fact of Colonel Atkinson's services as chairman, and stated that he had deemed it inconsiderate himself to call the committee together for conference and to take such action as they might see fit.

Mr. George Bell heartily seconded this and Dr. N. C. Hill also.

Colonel Richardson put the motion and it was unanimously adopted. Judge Fort briefly returned thanks for this expression of confidence in him and the honor it conferred, stating that he would be willing to serve for the present and to fill the unexpired term only.

"And now, Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Clark Howell, who was nominated for the position of vice chairman, "I move that the committee, as a committee to call the committee together for conference and to take such action as they might see fit. He thought a permanent chairman should be chosen and he wanted the committee to act without any regard to himself, he could not possibly take active charge of a campaign, his health to him made it impossible. He called attention to the palpable fact that there is dissension in the ranks of the party and impressed upon all the necessity of acting clearly and solely in the interests of the party, without any regard for personal interests or friendship for any of the candidates for office.

"We must act together in unity," said he. "There must be no discord. We must aim to bring about harmony in our family affairs, no matter how small they may now seem to differ. Whatever may be our views on national questions we must remember that we are all democrats and should at all times keep the good of the party in our hearts as the first consideration in regulating our acts—the only consideration, in fact.

"We must keep in mind," continued the speaker, "that we are here not in the interests of any one candidate, but we are representing the great majority party of Georgia. The cause of democracy is the cause for us to consider. And I will beg you on one thing, gentlemen, to remember the Judge, 'and that is a departure from democratic usage is seldom

NOTE—Clip only the coupon of the post office desired. If you want Magic City do not clip coupon of America. Photographic in your order of number. Be sure to state in your order.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Glimpses of America.

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Cut three of these coupons from THE CONSTITUTION and bring or send them with five 2-cent stamps, or 10 cents, to THE CONSTITUTION and receive this beautiful book.

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—OF—

WORLD'S FAIR VIEWS

SERIES NO. 3.

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Alaska to the Gulf of Mexico.

SERIES NO. 2.

Cut three of these coupons from THE CONSTITUTION and bring or send them with five 2-cent stamps or 10 cents to the Constitution and receive this beautiful book.

Portfolio

OF

Famous Paintings of the World

SERIES NO. 1.

Cut three of these out and bring or send them with 10 cents (or five 2-cent stamps) to Art Department Constitution and you will receive this collection of famous masterpieces.

justified and we must give no cause for dissension in our party ranks."

Judge Fort's talk was timely and interesting and he was frequently applauded.

Colonel B. H. Richardson of Columbus, had been unanimously elected secretary.

1 Person and by Proxy.

Colonel D. B. Hamilton, Mr. Clark Howell and Mr. Tom Crenshaw were appointed the committee on proxies and after retiring for a few minutes reported the following present:

From the State at Large—Judge Allen Fort, acting chairman; Dr. J. W. Nelms, J. L. Hardeman, George R. Brown and Clark Howell.

First District—Bascom Myrick, proxy for Gazaway Hartridge; T. B. Felder, Jr., proxy for U. F. Wade.

Second District—W. M. Howard, proxy for H. C. Sheffield; Clark Howell, proxy for J. L. Hand.

Third District—Bascom Myrick, proxy for J. H. Hodges; T. C. Crenshaw, Jr., proxy for W. E. Sted.

Fourth District—B. H. Richardson and T. C. Crenshaw, Jr.

Fifth District—J. N. Hale and W. T. Kinsey.

Sixth District—M. H. Sandwich and E. E. Pound.

Seventh District—D. B. Hamilton.

Eighth District—J. P. Shannon, proxy for J. M. Smith; J. N. Hale, proxy for H. W. Baldwin.

Ninth District—George L. Bell and Howard Thompson.

Tenth District—W. M. Howard, proxy for A. L. Wootton; Lewis W. Thomas, proxy for T. M. Hunt.

Eleventh District—J. M. Beach, H. W. Hill, proxy for W. M. Clements.

Chairman and Vice Chairman.

"The first business now," said Judge Fort, "is the election of chairman."

"Mr. Chairman" said Captain "Preach" Hardeman. "I rise to make a point right here, and that is that there is no vacancy in the chairmanship. This committee chose a vice chairman to act in just such contingencies and I contend that he is now just as much chairman as if he had been finally elected to the latter position. I move, therefore, that this committee declare it to have been the intention in choosing a vice chairman that such officer should become the active chairman in case

and that will leave about the right length of campaign. Second, the farmers will then have time to take interest in political affairs and to act. And, third, that this will give congress ample time to prove its intention and declare that is the democrats in congress to do something on the line of party promises."

Captain Hardeman disagreed about the date. He showed that the mean average date for holding gubernatorial conventions was in August, the 3d or the 4th.

Mr. Bell, to simplify action on the resolutions, amended them so as to leave the date blank.

Colonel Evans Men Win.

Mr. Crenshaw moved them to table the resolutions. On this the roll was called and the ayes were 11, the nays 14. The Atkinson men voted in the affirmative, the Evans men in the negative.

Then followed a general discussion over filling the blank, that is by inserting the date on which the convention would be held.

Colonel Shannon moved that the date be the first Wednesday in August, which is August 1st. There were a number of suggestions as to other dates, some wanting it as early as the first Wednesday in July, others as late as the 8th of August.

Colonel D. B. Harrison, representing the executive committee, said that the date of the convention, asked that the date be fixed on Thursday of whatever week may be deemed proper, so that the meeting of the state bar association might be held Tuesday and Wednesday of that week.

In deference to this suggestion, and bearing out the precedent as explained by Captain Hardeman, who had the dates of the conventions for the past twelve years, all finally agreed upon.

Thursday, the Second Day of August.

As the date of the convention.

As to Proxies.

Mr. Howell submitted a resolution to the effect that "No proxy shall be recognized in said convention which is held by any person not a citizen of the county which the delegate giving the proxy was chosen to represent."

This was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Felder introduced some resolutions suggesting to the county committees that delegates to the state convention should be chosen by primaries. He made a strong

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FOUR JOINT DEBATES.

General Evans and Mr. Atkinson Are Ready to Meet.

TERMS OF THE DEBATE AGREED UPON

By the Representatives of Each of the Two Principals at the Meeting, Which Took Place Yesterday.

The details of the joint debate between General Evans and Mr. Atkinson, the two candidates for the democratic nomination for governor, were arranged yesterday at a meeting of representatives of each side, who assembled at 3 o'clock at Room 104 of the Kimball house, to determine upon the details of the debate.

General Evans appointed the following gentlemen to represent him at the conference:

Hon. D. B. Hamilton, of Floyd.

Hon. Bascom Myrick, of Sumter.

TALK OF ALL KINDS.

The Gradual Tearing Away of Stone Mountain.

THE STORY OF A WONDERFUL CAREER.

The Curiosities of a Florida Trip—Mr. J. Eichberg Tells a Story—Gossip by the Way.

The fact that the Venable Bros. have secured an immense contract for street paving in Baltimore is full of suggestion on several lines.

It is a triumph for the utilization of Georgia's natural resources; it is a compliment to the energy of the men who have made its market possible, and it is a reminder that when the man and the opportunity meet, no extraneous influences are needed.

It is just as necessary that Georgia should have produced a Venable as a Stone mountain, otherwise the mountain would have remained an unsightly boulder as it always was.

It was the irony of fate which developed the fortune that reposed in this lordly pile of granite.

Fixed on its firm base, it was a curious landmark to the prehistoric races which grew up "up" laid away around it and to the superior race which came later. It was an object of sight-seeing and picnic visitation. Dreamers have looked upon it and calculated that it was worth something, but their thought drove into hopelessness. From one ownership to another it passed, a burden when tax-day came, and an elephant upon the hands of its unlucky proprietor.

Then the Venables, W. H. and Sam H., became interested in it. Slowly they evolved the uses to which the granite could be put, first filling small contracts for street paving. Their plans were rude, their equipment scanty, and their production minute. But in all that time, from furnishing more rubbles to the preparation of Belgian blocks. While they were slowly perfecting their plant, and organizing an efficient force of operatives, business sagacity had to be called into play in order to find markets for the dressed article.

It was thus that the tearing away of Stone mountain began. It continued until miles of granite streets were laid in Atlanta; until the citizens of Richmond, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Louisville, Indianapolis and other cities walked upon a solid Georgia foundation. And the latest triumph of the Venables in Baltimore shows that the field of success is still theirs, and that Georgia raw material, when backed by Georgia vim, can make its way in any market.

There is in all this an obvious lesson—that men must meet the opportunity. The papers, not only of Georgia, but of every southern state, are continually filled with editorials, urging the encouragement of northern capital. It is tiresome to sit in an editorial office, and read letters from prominent citizens of various localities telling of their local resource, and ending, "If we could only attract northern capital this way."

The other day I was reading the proceedings of the annual meeting of a cotton factory directory. They had an immense pile of brick in a southern city in which thousands of spindles were running. The operatives were half pale and squalid. They got but a pittance from the existence of the factory. The directors got the fat dividends which they carried to their homes in Boston, Syracuse, Cleveland and Norristown.

That is the usual story which follows "northern investment."

How different is the story of the Venable boys at the base of Stone mountain!

They put their own hands to the work, and determined that there was just as much future for them in it as there could be for any man with a northern postoffice address. Their beginning had to be humble, and their work rude, but they were compelled to learn wisdom in the school of experience.

And what is the result?

The success and the profit belong to citizens of Georgia, instead of to citizens of Massachusetts. An immense payroll maintains hundreds of well-paid employees. Of course, they have cut out the markets for their raw material, the mightiest of which do not have them. It is the man who labors by hand before he aspires to machinery, who grows up to the opportunity which may come to him. If every local resource could but find its Venable at hand, then there would be no use of crying for northern capital, because Georgia grit would show it out. Instead of the northern cotton-clipper coming down twice a year to collect dividends, the Georgian would be going north to fill his pockets with New England cash.

The highest patriotism demands that the business interests of any community should be in the hands of men ready to share its adversity as well as its prosperity.

Take a section where only the labor is local, while the employers are foreign, and the dry-rot of "absentee landlordism" is becoming apparent in Florida. During a recent ten days' trip through that state I met only two men who were pinned to the soil, who would have been willing to bare their breasts to the enemies of Florida. I met men who had been in the state fifteen or twenty years, but their patriotism ran back to Vermont, New York or Wisconsin, while their wives and children, their attorneys, on the Ocklawaha river, I was struck with the absence of local pride or attachment to community, that I instituted an inquiry among the passengers. Not one cared a cent for the people—the commonwealth of Florida. They only wanted a little sunshine, when they would hit back to whence they came.

Of all the scenery which Florida presents I think that of the Ocklawaha the most weird and entrancing.

It was in 1889 that Captain Hart, of Palatka, conceived the idea of putting steamers upon this tortuous and bewitching river. The stream, which empties into the St. Johns, is rarely over two or three feet wide, and the miles wide, it winds its way through the center of a dense cypress swamp. In that 135 miles there are 975 bends, some as tortuous and intricate as the windings of a thread. The bushes grow low, so that they scrape the deck of the steamer as it journeys. In course through its winding channel. Overhead immense cypress trees; along the banks the thick swamp growths; in the jungles, almost within reach, game, both quadruped and fowl; in the waters underneath fish which it would puzzle Dr. Cary to name or classify—all furnish material for whatever latent enthusiasm each passenger may possess.

Captain W. H. Harrison, commander of the Okahumkee has been on the waters of the Ocklawaha for over thirty years, and is an enthusiast upon the scenery in which his life has been spent.

"Great Gaint," said he, "after his return from his trip around the world, was a passenger on the vessel I then commanded up to Silver Spring. He was carried away with the beauty of the trip, and declared that of all the scenery which the world possessed he enjoyed that along the Ocklawaha best."

Asked him always tell where he was in the maze of a multitude a stream, Captain Harrison replied:

"I could go asleep for two hours and upon opening my eyes I could tell instantly where I was. I have every tree, every turn of the river so impressed upon my mind, that I read them like an open book."

Mr. J. T. Eichberg, of this city, tells an

interesting story of personal observation: "A railroad depot is generally a busy place, but a passenger depot in the Lone Star State presents an unusually busy scene."

A large crowd awaits the departure of the train. The iron monster, standing there is breathing in regular cadence, giving the air-brakes like the lungs of living beings, if taking breath for the long prospective run.

"All aboard! A shriek of the whistle and the train is moving with its long line of cars, filled with men, women and children, all anxious to reach their destination, some going only short distance, while others have a long and weary ride before them.

"The open prairie is reached, where the horizon is clearly defined like on the ocean, forming a complete circle, where nothing is visible but sky and grass, only dotted here and there by herds of peacefully grazing cattle.

"The noise of the swiftly flying train was exceeded by the cries of a baby. The car soon accustomed itself to the monotony, roll of a moving train, but the continuous cries of a baby produced a feeling of discomfort. A baby in the arms of a young woman was crying incessantly. Passengers who did not notice it looked in the direction of the crying child and nodded thus silently but unanimously, declaring it a very undesirable traveling companion.

The young offender, however, however, cries little for 'vox populi,' but when the cry, which at first was that of a fretful child, changes into a piteous wail, one of the lady passengers, moved by compassion, left her seat to inquire into the cause of the distressing manifestations. Soon the information spread through the car that the mother of the child is dead. The young girl in charge is the aunt; had been to the last with her sister, and was now taking the poor baby to its grandmother, her own parent.

"When she boarded the train she was provided with a bottle of sweet milk, but whether caused by the rattling of the car or the heat of the day is immaterial—certainly the milk was sour and the poor infant was crying for food was starvin'—and the poor girl who thought she—provided food for the trip still there in tearful despair, deplored her helplessness.

"Murmurs ceased, sympathy was aroused. No one in that car had any fresh milk. Soon, however, men went through the train, exploring the other cars for the life-giving precious fluid, but returned with the disheartening report: 'There is not a drop of milk on the train.'

"The nearest station, a little hamlet, was distant nine miles, nor was it at all certain that milk could be had there.

It is one of the Texas characteristics that in the heart of the cattle raising country, milk is a scarce article, cows not being milk stables, but left to run wild on the boundless prairie. The fact was known to most of the passengers, added to the perplexity of the moment for they were now eager to assist. Every one in that car considered it his duty to do something to provide food for the weeping child. But again, the question presented itself, 'How can that be done?' and then a young Texan, the landowner, who had a broad-brimmed sombrero, buckskin leggings and a lasso, in his belt evidently belonging to the calico called cowboys, perhaps on his way to his ranch or a round-up, stepped into the center of the car, and seeming to address himself to everybody, said: 'Gentlemen, if you will get me a bucket and have the train stopped for a moment, I will get you some milk to provide food for the weeping child. 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A BURNING QUESTION.

What Will the Methodist General Conference Do About Evangelists?

THE CONFERENCE TO MEET IN MAY

When the Matter Will Be Fully Aired.
How Will It End?—Will It Cause a Schism?

Many important topics will demand attention at the approaching general conference of the Southern Methodist church. The conference meets every four years, and the selection of a place of meeting is left to a committee of delegates. St. Louis was the place chosen for this purpose four years ago in 1890, and in May of this year, the conference will convene at Memphis.

At this quadrennial conference, doubtless will be brought the question of the creation of a board of education. Clergymen and laymen alike seem to be awakening to a realization of the fact that, if the Methodist church in the South would shape the destiny of the country, it must do what it can to educate the people.

A number of annual conferences in the southern states have already fallen into line with a hearty appreciation of this need, and now levy assessments on their constituency for the same.

Another question that has been asked in connection with the coming conference is, what shall be done about moving and non-resident members and attendance on church conferences?

It is said that the membership of churches twenty, thirty, forty and fifty miles from Atlanta and the surrounding cities and neighboring states is frequently represented here and elsewhere. The non-resident membership of the Methodist church, south, has grown so large, it is said, as to constitute a very significant percentage of the whole. This state of affairs works a great hurt to the Methodist church in the south, and at the same time, the members themselves are said to sustain serious losses religiously.

Then, doubtless, there will also have to be an election of one or two more bishops to conserve the good interests of the church. Of the number that now obtains—ten, two are said to be practically incapable of performing the duties of the office, owing to age or other infirmity.

Missions and missionary work in general will require and doubtless receive careful consideration at the hands of the quadrennial conference, and many other subjects of like nature will also be of great import to be brought up for deliberation.

But the one subject that is being discussed at the firesides of the people from Georgia to Texas and from Florida to Tennessee is, what will the general conference do about evangelists? It is believed by many that the heavy pressure will be brought upon the assembly to provide a law for special evangelistic work. Large numbers of Methodists high in office and in good standing regard the provision as a necessity. They believe that the church will sustain a great loss, unless such a provision is made. After statesmen have voted, there is no law on the subject, the church code is painfully deficient in this respect.

Said a well-known Methodist minister the other day: "There's a decided demand for the evangelist. Many influences in certain communities arise now and then that tend to destroy the life of the gospel and demand the services of an evangelist. The evangelist is needed to destroy their effects and to bring the people back to a realization of the truth. These influences are inimical to the best interests of the church, and ought not to exist."

There is known to continue, he, "there's a certain class of persons who, after a while, grow familiar with the established services of the church, and want a change. They gradually lose interest, and no longer feel the power of the gospel. For such the evangelist is needed, and needed badly."

"There's no doubt about it, the day of the evangelist has certainly come." Wesley himself was nothing if not an evangelist. If I understand the economy of the Bible, it includes evangelists. History repeats itself; circumstances are always at hand that require the services of this class of Christians to work.

"Yes, sir; the question of evangelists is up for settlement. There's a great deal of opposition to the movement from people high in the church, and you may look for a great hue and cry over the matter."

The recent prominence given the subject by the Rev. Samuel P. Jones will add much interest to the discussion of the question. It seems that the Methodist church at its general conferences heretofore, has always refused to consider the subject favorably. The matter has always been voted down peremptorily. But the people will not be so easily satisfied this time, nor will the evangelists that are already in the field.

Heretofore the Rev. Mr. Jones has been the agent of the Methodist Orphans' home, located at Decatur, and, as his agent, has necessarily traveled in its interest. At the last noted Georgia conference, however, his connection with the home was severed. According to the rules of the church, Mr. Jones no longer has the right to travel as in the past; but he refuses to be tied down to a circuit. He finds himself, therefore, in the opinion of many, as not being in the conference at all, and as having no connection with it whatever. Mr. Jones insists, however, that he has a perfect right to do just as he is doing now, and thus the hitch is made.

Dr. J. B. Robins, pastor of the First Methodist church, in speaking of the matter the other day, said:

"Yes, sir; I am interested in Sam Jones' cause. I can't for the life of me see any demand whatever for the modern evangelist; and I have been engaged in a discussion of the question with Mr. Jones for several weeks, in the columns of the official organ of the church."

"Now, there are some men who call themselves evangelists who hold successful meetings. It is wholly unnecessary, however, and I believe, positively dangerous for the general conference to discuss this matter. It is sure to cause a great disturbance."

"What is wanted is merely something to meet the demand of the people to use. We don't want to put men where there will be at the necessity of creating a demand. It would be sufficient for all purposes. I believe, to provide a law for the liberation of such local preachers as develop qualities of efficiency in this work. They could not be in answer to such as they as there might get. They could be held amenable to the quarterly conference, and the conference could restrict them from the work, whenever it should become necessary to do so, because of wrong life or lack of efficiency."

"There is no doubt, of course," continued Dr. Robins, emphatically, "about the number of conversions which Sam Jones makes; but Sam Jones should no more be an evangelist than should any other Methodist preacher. It is the duty of all preachers to be direct and pointed in their preaching. Every minister holds exactly the same authority for his work as the facts of the life and religion of God demand."

"No, sir," said he, in conclusion: "you just may say for me that there's not the slightest necessity for evangelists, and there can be nothing stronger right made against the passing of a law than the way it is offered for the accomplishment."

This is the status of the case. There are many arguments on both sides of the question, and many strong opponents to take issue with one another. It only remains to see what the general conference will do. Will there be a split in the church?

The Latest Thing Out.

The latest and noblest thing in the shape of a buggy is on exhibition at 51 and 53 Forsyth Street. The new marriage house of Mr. H. L. Atwater. He has two new styles in buggies that are novelties indeed.

The elegant line of carriages and buggies manufactured by this house are most all from the celebrated manufacturers, Tyson & Jones. These goods are to well known to comment upon them in the least. Every body knows them. Mr. Atwater will be glad to have his friends and old customers call and see what he has to offer them.

THE FIRST GUN FIRED!

Announcing the arrival of the Great and Wonderful

Southern Salvage Co.

Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

Ssh! - - Boom! - - Ah!

Barking dogs don't bite, so do not be afraid of our little noise, but walk up and into our store. See what is to be seen and gratify your natural curiosity. You certainly will find money in our store, for we offer our

Great BANKRUPT Sale!

CONSISTING OF

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOOD AND HATS

At RIDICULOUSLY LOW FIGURES. All we ask is for you to come at once and lose no time, for we cannot long linger in your midst. We point out the easiest way for you to make money, so seize this never-before-offered opportunity which means gold in value to you. As fast as you can get there is the proper time to come; for first come first served, and crowds are expected. This kind advice give to the large and money saving people of Atlanta and neighboring places

Open and ready for business Tuesday, March 6th:

Southern Salvage Company

79 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

AT THE THEATERS.

Daniel Sully in "The Millionaire"

Daniel Sully, the cleverest of Irish-American comedians, will present "The Millionaire," a bright comedy drama, by Leander Richardson, Wednesday and Thursday at the Grand.

There are three types of Irishmen to be seen on the stage, but in "The Millionaire" is present the only one that depicts the real live Irish-American.

The first type, and it is a strong favorite, is the keen breeches type, with his sweet Irish cooing and his shillelagh, with a contemptuous villain, who wears a cone-shaped hat and cringes when his crime is mentioned.

Then there is the second, the man of bulls and queer brakes—the Irishman of rough and ready wit and knock-about ways, that never had any existence except in the mind of the play-writer, but who, by his rough fun, has won a place in the vaudeville world.

Until Daniel Sully gave "The Millionaire" to the stage there was no other Irishman to succeed the valiant old Irish-American.

Daniel Sully brings to the front the tireless, witty, bright Irish-American as he is found in the business world of today. It is a type new and bright. In its coloring, it is true to life; and the management has equipped it with a new outfit of elaborate scenery. The original fire engine is carried, and so also are the two trained horses Bucephalus and Pegasus, a good match for an intelligent animals as are rarely seen.

The company, it is generally admitted, is to open successfully.

"The Alarm" will be a success;

and it is predicted to predict that its popularity will not materially wane for several years to come.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CURES AND PREVENTS
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza as
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the
Joints, Lumbar, Indurations, BREUATINIS, & BREUATINIS.

PEACEFUL BREATHING

Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need anyone suffer with pain. All the worst pains in the head, in the bowels or stomach are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking internally as directed. There is not a remedy agent in the world that can cure the fever and ague, and all other malarious bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable. Purely Vegetable
HAVE LONG BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED AS
THE BEST CURE FOR SICK ELEGANT
FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS,
INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, DYSPER-
SIS, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE
LIVER.

Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO.

52 Warren street, New York.

Edgewood Ave. Theater.

RETURN OF THE LITTLE FAVORITE.

One solid week, commencing Monday
March 5th. Matinee every day at 3 o'clock
p. m., except Monday.

Mabel Paige!

and her up to date comedy company.
New evenings, new dances, new plays, new
specialties.
Monday night (by request) "LITTLE
LORD FAUNTLEROY."
Tuesday Matinee—"LITTLE EGYP-
TIAN."
Tuesday Night—"THE OTHER GIRL."
Night price, 10c, 20, 30c.
Box, 50c.
Matinee, 10c and 20c.
Reserved seats at Beermann's, corner
Peachtree and Decatur streets.



THE GRAND.

Wednesday and Thursday, March 7th and
8th. Matinee, 10c.

THE REPRESENTATIVE IRISH-AMERI-
CAN COMEDIAN.

Mr. Daniel Sully

In Leander Richardson's Beautiful Amer-
ican Comedy Drama,

THE MILLIONAIRE.

Friday and Saturday, March 9th and 10th,
Matinee, Saturday.

JOSEPH ARTHUR'S REALISTIC DRAMA

THE
STILL
ALARM

Also author of "Blue Jeans," "Still Alarm" is
still a vivid drama on the metropoli-
tan life of the Fair, New York
first department.

Presented by the original and exception-
ally strong cast, headed by the ster-
ling young actor.

WILLIAM S. HARKINS.

sun, wed, thur, fri.



SEVEN
SUTHERLAND
SISTERS
HAIR GROWER

Seven Sutherland Sisters
60 Whitehall St.

Have opened branch parlors in Atlanta for the sale of the Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner, acknowledged by the world as the best and only hair preparation that will not only grow hair on bald heads, stop hair falling out, prevent and cure all forms of scalp disease, completely eradicating the scalp. At the same time, by their beneficial action, the hair is made soft, silky and pliable.

There is no charge for seeing the Seven Sutherland sisters or consulting with them. They will show you their hair and tell you how it was produced, and explain in detail how to use the Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner, the means by which they have been able to cultivate their own hair until it is beyond compare, and its great length, thickness and superior quality is the first and what will remain undisputed evidence that the Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner is made of elements required to preserve the hair.

Hair Grower, \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5. The cleansing qualities of the Scalp Cleaner, for shampooing have no equal, and should be used in connection with the Hair Grower. Price, 50c.

Seven Sutherland Sisters,
Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,
60 Whitehall St.

New York address, 13 W. Fourteenth St.

WOMAN AND OFFICER

They Are Measuring Swords in the
Courts and Before the Board.

WHAT GREW OUT OF AN INCIDENT

The Officer Talked Sharply to a Woman
on the Street—Other Police Items
of Yesterday.

A trifling incident in which Patrolman
Ben Smith figured and of which little was
thought at the time, seems fate to have
a long train of disagreeable circumstances
for its sequel.

It seemed to be down, and for some
time yet, it will figure in the courts and
before the board of police commissioners.
Nothing was thought of the original cause
of the trouble, and it was dismissed without
serious thought only to be botched severely
when it was thought to be securely

closed. More than two months ago Patrolman
Smith was riding out his beat on Marietta
street about the middle of the afternoon,
when he saw on the sidewalk a young woman
known as Eleanor Lanier, accompanied
by a young man. He stopped the couple.
He noticed the young man, whose name
was H. Brightman, that he was violating
a city ordinance by walking on the streets
with a young woman of Miss Lanier's reputation.

Some pretty warm words passed between
the officer and the woman, and she charges
Officer Smith with using vile language to
her. The incident was a lively one, but the
officer thought no more of it five minutes
after passing the couple.

But the young woman was not satisfied
and she appealed to the police. Officer
Smith was called for, and about two
weeks ago was given a fine of \$25 and costs.
Before the jury he stated that he
did what he considered his duty, and if
placed in the same position would do it
over again.

He appealed the case and the appeal is
still pending, but this by no means ended
the case. Yesterday the young woman called
at the section providing a penalty for
men being seen on the public streets with
women of bad reputation. This case will be
tried before the recorder Monday. Officer
Smith will test the case and feels certain
that if he can convict the young man, will
be arraigned before the police
board at its next meeting.

Yesterday afternoon Officer Smith sought
out H. Brightman, whose home is in
Gainesville. Bright made a case against him
under the section providing a penalty for
men being seen on the public streets with
women of bad reputation. This case will be
tried before the recorder Monday. Officer
Smith will test the case and feels certain
that if he can convict the young man, will
be arraigned before the police
board at its next meeting.

Jerry Thompson, known to the police for
his affinity for the whisky business under
secret circumstances, particularly in the
case of the "Pineapple," has promised to see no more Sunday
business. Sunday he was arrested by Pat-
rolman Sewell and the following day was
convicted in police court. As the evidence
against him was conclusive, Recorder Cal-
houn imposed a fine of \$50 and costs and Jerry
went to the city stockade. Now
after Jerry's release he has been haled
before the recorder again, and it is
expected that he will be arraigned before the
recorder Monday. Officer Smith will test the case and feels certain
that if he can convict the young man, will
be arraigned before the police
board at its next meeting.

Chief Connolly yesterday received another
letter from the mother of David Head, the
young man who was shot and killed
in the last issue. She wrote to ask if the
position had been made of her son. She
states that she would like to see him, as
he has been away from home for many
months. The chief wrote her the facts.

Detective Cason received a letter from
Draughn dated near Murphy. Draughn is
known there as David Head, which name
was probably assumed as a disguise to mis-
lead his wives. He is fast recovering his
senses, he writes, and is deeply grateful
to the officer.

A neat looking man, respectably clad,
dropped into the police station yesterday
afternoon. He was instantly recognized as
the young man who was arrested about
three weeks ago by Jumbo Hunter, for
soliciting aims on the street. He went broke
in Atlanta, he explained at the time, and
appealed to Jumbo for aid; Jumbo locked him up.

The case was tried the next day, and the
young man was fined. A lawyer, who was pre-
sent volunteered to pay the fine and the
young man was released. He appeared
greatly improved in appearance yesterday
afternoon, and said he merely dropped in
to find out the name of the lawyer who
paid his fine.

"I've got a good job now," said he,
"and am working on a good weekly paper
about thirty miles from Atlanta. I had a
day off today and I came up here to pay
the gentleman who got me out of trouble.
I was never in such bad luck before, and if
I had gone to the stockade, there's no tell-
ing where I'd be now."

CHASED BY BLOODHOUNDS.

A Negro Highwayman Attempts to Rob
a Lady, but Falls.

A plucky lady baffled a daring highway-
man, in an effort to rob her of her purse
yesterday afternoon on one of the city's
thoroughfares.

The lady was Mrs. D. P. Hill, of 16
Great street, and she was walking along
Gullatt street coming toward the city. Her
purse was hung carelessly on her arm and it
caught the eye of a negro who was loitering
about the street. He watched his opportunity
and made a bold dive for the purse.

The lady was not easy to rob, however,
and she clung to her purse pluckily
enough. The negro tugged at it, while Mrs.
Hill held it and screamed. There was an
exciting tussle, lasting for half a minute.

The negro was in sight, but the plucky
lady ran out of the houses near by and
ran toward Mrs. Hill. The negro turned
and fled. Police headquarters was tele-
phoned and Officer Beavers went out. A
description of the negro was taken and
Mounted Officer White and Officer Beavers
secured two bloodhounds and put them on
the track of the highwayman. There was a
short run and the hounds lost track of
the thief.

TWO SUSPICIOUS CASES.

No New Cases of Smallpox, but Two
Cases Placed Under Guard.

The smallpox was practically unchanged.
Two new cases were discovered.

Four or five days members of the
family of Foster Moseley, at 48 Pratt street,
have been sick with what they regarded
as chicken pox. As soon as the smallpox
case on Ellis street was reported, many
believed that the disease in Moseley's family
was smallpox.

Yesterday the matter was investigated by
three physicians visiting the house. One case of such a
serious nature was found that it was
impossible to determine whether it was
smallpox or severe chicken pox. Pending
the full development of the disease, it was
recommended that the house be placed under
the guard and a yellow flag hoisted. This
was done, and during the remainder of the
day and last night the house was kept under
strict guard.

A negro named Rogers living in an alley
just south of the commercial building on
Peachtree street was reported as sick
with something like smallpox. The report
was made to Dr. Alexander by Dr. Redwine,
who has been attending the sick negro.
He is an expert in smallpox, who is
investigating the case.

No other suspicious cases have been re-
ported and the physicians feel that the dis-
ease has been nipped in the bud. A indi-
vidual was called in the vaccination about
noon yesterday on account of the exhaustion
of the supply of virus. A new supply
was received at 6 o'clock last night, and the
vaccination will continue today. Dr.
Foster received a shot of 2,600 points
yesterday afternoon, and all the druggists
received supplies.

The vaccine points are shipped from
the vaccine farm at Marietta, Ga., which is
located in Lancaster county. This is one of
the finest and the country's and a
most ideal deal of the country's supply obtained
there. The points receive a shot of 2,600 points
yesterday afternoon, and all the druggists
received supplies.

The case of Scott, on Sam-
son street, first diagnosed as smallpox, and
afterward declared to be chicken pox, is
attracting some attention. The physicians
who made the diagnosis insist that they
were right, and recent the work of those
who came after them.

ACTION SALES.

DON'T FAIL to attend the grand auction
sale of furniture and carpets, moved to
100 Whitehall street for convenience to
and from the street, on 10:30 o'clock a. m.
and 2 o'clock p. m.

GET YOUR circulars and plats for auction
sales printed at Mutual Printing Company,
21 E. Hunter street.

COMMON SENSE THIS.

Dr. J. Harvey Moore, the Oculist, Helps
Those Who Help Him.

It is the desire of Dr. J. Harvey Moore,
the oculist, to still further extend his rep-
utation, and realizing that the general public
will not accept the testimony of strangers,
nor take the trouble to investigate the
truthfulness of their statements, there
is no way to accomplish this as quickly or
surely as to effect cures in different locali-
ties. He has, therefore, adopted the fol-
lowing plan: For one week he will perform
all surgical operations and treat all who
call at his office, 203 and 204 Kiser street,
for any diseased condition of the eyes or
nervous system (that is curable) for one-
half his usual price. Consultations will be
free until further notice, but no letters
will be answered unless accompanied with
stamp. His hours are from 10 to 3 o'clock
daily, except Sunday.

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